

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

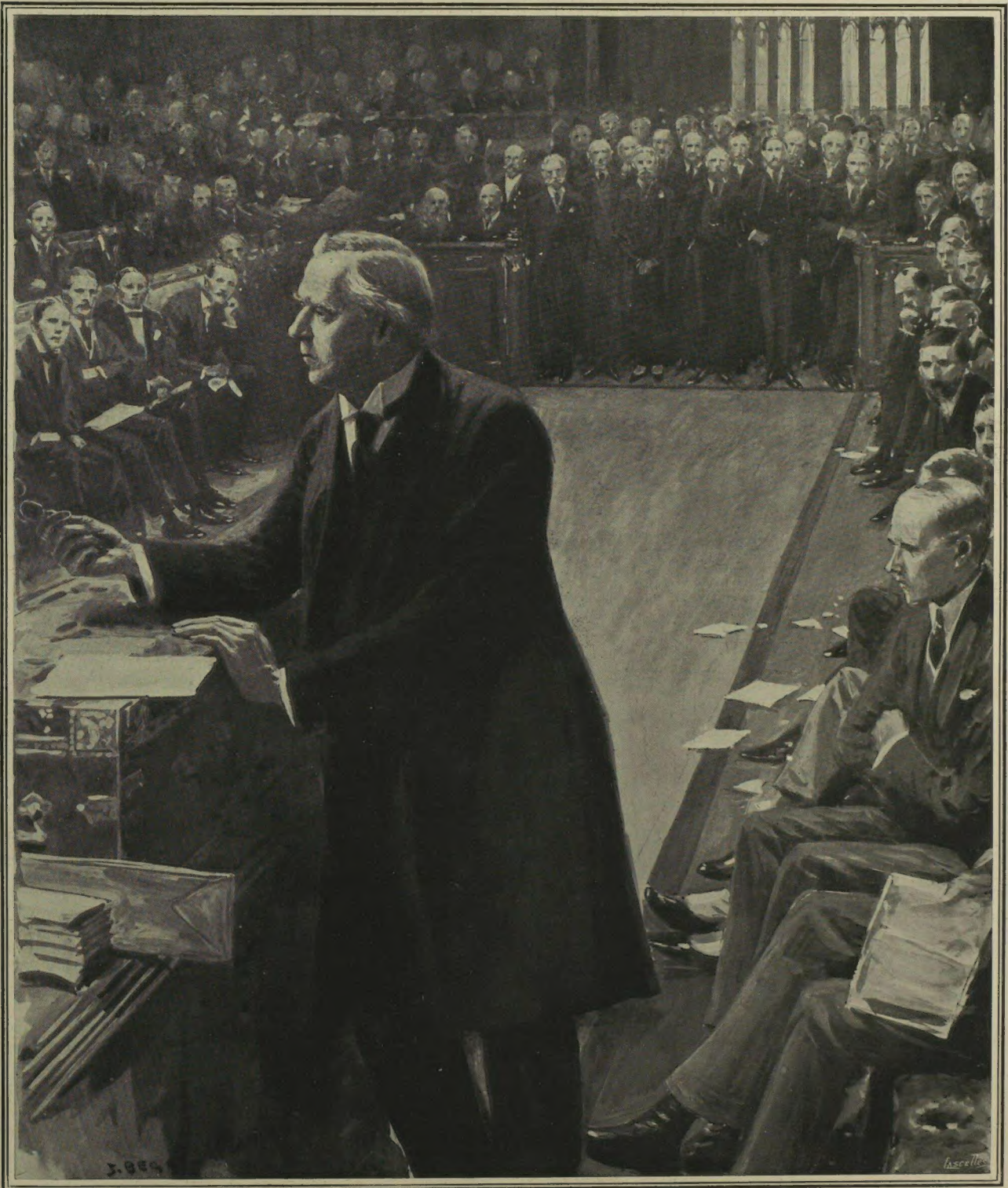
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With Ladies' Supplement for February in Colours and in Photogravure. **SIXPENCE.**

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"WE WILL NOT CLOSE THE AVENUE . . . WHICH DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY HOLDS OUT THE HOPE OF LEADING TO CONCORD AND TO SETTLEMENT": MR. ASQUITH REPLYING TO MR. WALTER LONG'S AMENDMENT-SPEECH DECLARING THAT IT WOULD BE DISASTROUS TO PROCEED WITH THE HOME RULE BILL UNTIL IT HAD BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE COUNTRY.

In moving his Amendment to the Address moved in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Mr. Walter Long argued that it would be disastrous to proceed further with the Home Rule Bill until it had been submitted to the country. Mr. Asquith replied in conciliatory manner. In the course of his speech, he said that the Government recognised that they could not divest themselves of the responsibility

of initiative in the way of suggestions, and said that they would submit suggestions for an agreed settlement without undue delay. He ended: "So far as I and my colleagues are concerned, we will not close the avenue—however unpromising for the moment entrance upon it may appear—which directly or indirectly holds out the hope of leading to concord and to settlement."

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.

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THE MONTESSORI SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

(See Double-Page Illustration.)

THE keynote of the Montessori System is Freedom—freedom for self-education, freedom for self-development, and, above all, freedom for self-control.

In the course of her experiments in the treatment of children, Dr. Montessori practised medicine for a long while, chiefly among children, and then, for seven years, studied psychology; after which she inaugurated this method of education, which she has since developed, and which is now, under the name of the Montessori System, officially introduced into the State schools of Italy. It is taking America by storm, and is rapidly gaining ground in England, where it is being tried in some of the national schools and several private schools in London and the country.

On entering a Montessori school-room, one is immediately struck by the happiness of the children, and the light and apparently fragile nature of the chairs, tables, and implements of daily use. The object in having this light furniture is to train the child to move quietly and to think of what he is doing. A rough or clumsy movement brings his chair or table to the ground with a clatter, and he realises that he must be more careful. In the same way all the material used is largely self-corrective—a mistake is at once obvious, and the child learns to draw conclusions for himself. There can be no greater error than to imagine that Dr. Montessori allows the children to be as naughty as they please. Any action which endangers their own or others' safety or interferes with the work or play, any action which is destructive or ill-mannered, is instantly checked. Without the irritation caused by endeavouring to force, through outside stimulation, the childish mind into certain channels, in the perfect freedom of these school-rooms the would-be wilful child finds so few opportunities for naughtiness, or perhaps so many, that the desire to be troublesome dies a natural death.

The children are made to put on their own coats and hats, and button and unbutton their boots and shoes; the latter they learn to do on special frames made for the purpose. They also wait on each other, and set the tables for mid-morning luncheon. In the Montessori school in London to which I have sent my son, and in which the ages of the children range from three to six years, only one milk-jug and no plates and glasses were broken last term. I consider this independence one of the greatest advantages to children of our own class, who are waited upon continually by nurses or mothers. Independence is the birthright of every child, and through it he learns to love work for its own sake, and to take a delight in his growing efficiency and that of his comrades. Mothers of the children at the Montessori schools at West Runtun have noticed that those members of their families who attend these schools are the most unselfish as well as the tidiest of their children.

The apparatus, which is exhaustively dealt with in most articles on this subject, is important, but by no means the vital part of the education.

The children are taught control of the body, by balance-walking, on a narrow form or a line drawn on the floor. Great pains are taken to teach them clear enunciation. In the English schools the course is supplemented by rhythmic gymnastics, nature study, singing games, and occasional stories. The sense of touch is developed by means of several different pieces of apparatus. In one the fingers are passed lightly over strips of emery-paper of varying degrees of roughness. Later, the pupil learns to distinguish very fine gradations in the texture of stuffs, and very slight differences in the weights of small pieces of wood.

The judgment of dimension is trained by means of a wooden frame containing cylinders differing in height and diameter, and each fitting exactly into its own hole. These cylinders are taken out, mixed up, and put back into their places—any mistake being obvious to the child without interference from the teacher. The youngest children are always very much interested in this, and I have known a baby of twenty months who can do it correctly, and who will sit for three-quarters of an hour entirely absorbed in this one occupation. By means of flat wooden inlays the sense of form is trained; that of colour by arranging in their proper order silks of graduated shades; and that of hearing by distinguishing between the different sounds produced by shaking pebbles, sand, or gravel in small boxes.

Later, the child learns the form of letters through his well-developed sense of touch. The letters are cut out in sand-paper and gummed on to cardboard. By tracing these with his fingers, his eyes closed, the child's brain and hand both learn the form of the letters, unhampered by an endeavour to use the pencil at the same time.

The latter he accomplishes by drawing, and filling in with coloured crayons, various geometrical forms—an occupation for which the children's desire seems to be insatiable, and which cultivates eventually bold, firm strokes, in both writing and drawing.

As soon as a child is familiar with the shapes of the letters and the sounds they represent, he usually begins to take a spontaneous interest in making words—for this purpose using letters cut out in pink and blue, with the floor for a table.

Numbers the child teaches himself by means of the long stair—a series of rods of varying lengths divided into different numbers from 1 to 10. Other concrete things are used, such as counters, paper money, and boxes containing sticks numbering from 0 to 10.

Next to the intelligent and sympathetic co-operation of the parents, the most important factor in the success of a class is that the children should enter at a sufficiently early age. The best results are gained when the age of entering is three years or under.

The result of my experience with my boy, and also that of the teachers in whose school he is, is that we have decided that, in spite of the many difficulties attendant upon introducing it to English children, we would never forsake the Montessori method in favour of the older systems of education.

A MONTESSORI MOTHER.

PARLIAMENT.

THE scene in the House of Lords at the royal opening of Parliament on Tuesday was finer than in some recent years on account of the large attendance of Peers and Peersesses. All the benches being full and the ladies' dresses presenting a great variety of colour, the picture was extremely effective and beautiful. The note of the Session was struck in the reference in the King's Speech to the Irish question, with its recognition of the danger of grave future difficulties and its appeal to the goodwill and co-operation of men of all parties and creeds. His Majesty, whose voice was loud and expressive, read this passage from the throne with an emphasis which added to its force. In both Houses an amendment to the Address was moved immediately from the Front Unionist Bench demanding that the Home Rule Bill should be submitted to the judgment of the people. Mr. Asquith in the one House, and Lord Morley in the other, while resisting the amendment, undertook that suggestions with a view to a possible settlement would be initiated by the Government without avoidable delay. As to the exclusion of Ulster, the Prime Minister reserved his final judgment, but both he and Lord Morley stated objections to it, and no indication was given of the nature of their own suggestions. Strong feeling was displayed by the Unionists, who warned the Ministers of the risk of civil war. There was, however, no disorder, the Press prediction in this respect being happily unfulfilled.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"AFTER THE GIRL," AT THE GAIETY.

AT the Gaiety just now you will find yourself taken on a personally conducted tour through Europe, and entertained the while with sprightly musical turns and dances. So is best described the effect of the new "revusical-comedy," of which Mr. Paul Rubens supplies libretto and score. "After the Girl," as its title suggests, has a certain sentimental interest, given by the adventures of its runaway heroine. But plot there is none in the piece, which takes us for a scamper across the Continent, and gives us peeps at various capitals, including Amsterdam, Paris, Budapest, and, of course, "dear old London town." Mr. Edwardes has made his fresh departure, it would appear, in competition with the "revues" of the variety theatres. But "After the Girl" is a review of nothing much save recent musical-comedies, and does not trouble itself with any travesty of public happenings. With the Gaiety "crowd" proper away in America, we are introduced to an almost brand-new company, several of them, appropriately enough, of Transatlantic origin. Thus there is Mr. Lew Hearn, of "Hullo, Ragtime!" fame, a dry and resourceful comedian, who scores in one or two quaint duets. Another newcomer from the States who seems assured of popularity is Miss Mabel Hudson, and so no doubt will be Mr. Clifton Crawford, an excellent dancer, who was a little too nervous on the opening night to do justice to his gifts of humour. The Gaiety's new leading lady, Miss Isobel Elsom, a pretty young actress with refinement of manner and a voice on the small side, soon jumped into favour; while, needless to add, the comic exuberance of Mlle. Caumont and the charming dancing of Miss Mabel Sealby are none the less welcome for being familiar.

"THE MELTING POT," AT THE QUEEN'S.

Mr. Zangwill's remarkable work, "The Melting Pot," recently produced by the Play Actors, and now at the Queen's—is not a play in the technical sense. It is a study of the life of New York. In Mr. Zangwill's eyes, America is a crucible in which the warring nations of the Old World are being fused into a composite, wherein we may hope old prejudices and bigotries will disappear. His hero is a Jew, who has passed through tragedies and cruel wrongs, but rises superior to racial bitterness through his love for the daughter of his family's Russian persecutor. But besides Jews, orthodox and unorthodox, Mr. Zangwill brings us into contact with German, Irish, and other types, in which he lets his humour have its fling. His genre detail is admirable: the broad sweep of his play, and the air of tolerance it breathes, are even better; they reconcile us to his indulgence in rather excessive rhetoric. The character-acting provided by Miss Inez Bensusan, Miss Nolan O'Connor, and Mr. Clifton Alderson merits vastly more commendation than a single sentence can convey. Mr. Walker White-side, the original American representative of the hero, is rather theatrical, but has his impressive moments.

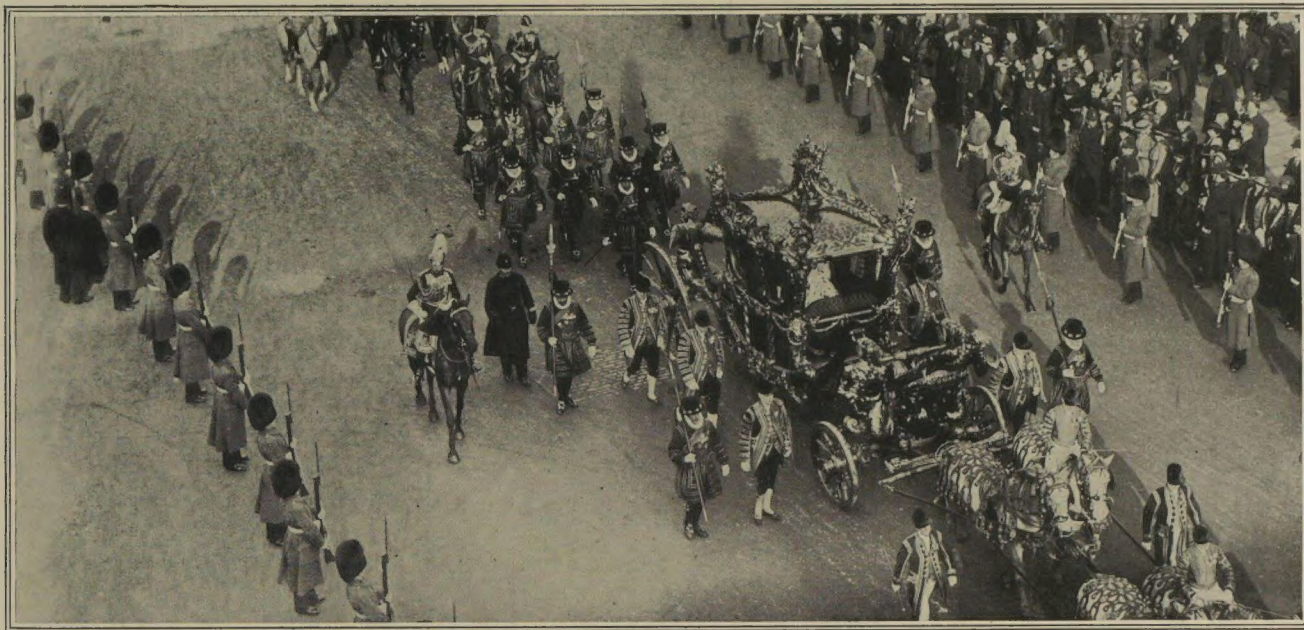
"THE TYRANNY OF TEARS," AT THE COMEDY.

All things considered, "The Tyranny of Tears" wears well, now that certain marks of its particular date and a soliloquy or two have been eliminated. It may be reckoned its author's best work, taken as a whole, though in the first act of "Passers-By" Mr. Haddon Chambers has shown fresher invention and a more advanced technique. It is revived with a strong cast at the Comedy; but, as far as the new-comers are concerned, we get a distinctly different treatment from that of the 'nineties, resulting in some disturbance of the balance of the play. Mr. Alfred Bishop and Mr. Fred Kerr are as good as ever respectively as the cheerful and skittish Colonel and the typist's kindly suitor, though of course they look a little older than they did at the original production. Miss Evelyn D'Alroy a little over-dresses the part of the typist, and has not quite the dogged bourgeois air Miss Maude Millet used to suggest; still, hers is a performance of much humour and intelligence. Mr. Robert Loraine's Parbury lacks the polish and distinction we got from Sir Charles Wyndham, as well as the subtlety; breeziness is the note of his pleasant reading. The definite mistake in the acting is Miss Ethel Irving's. She does not redeem her Mrs. Parbury's tyranny by those smiling, pouting airs of irresponsibility with which Miss Mary Moore always reconciled us to the naughty wife's worst offences. This new Mrs. Parbury is a catfish, moody creature with the vices of the middle-class feminine tyrant.

[See "Art and Drama" Page for "A Midsummer Night's Dream."]

THE OPENING OF A MOMENTOUS SESSION: THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY S. AND G., AND L.N.A.



PASSING OLD PALACE YARD: THE KING AND QUEEN DRIVING IN PROCESSION ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.



AFTER THE KING HAD READ THE VERY SIGNIFICANT SPEECH FROM THE THRONE: HIS MAJESTY, ACCOMPANIED BY THE QUEEN, RETURNING FROM THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The King, who was accompanied by the Queen, drove in state to open Parliament on February 10. In the course of a speech which had several exceptionally interesting features, his Majesty said: "The measures in regard to which there were differences last Session between the two Houses will be again submitted to your consideration. I regret that the efforts which have been made to arrive at a solution by agreement of the problems connected with the Government of Ireland have, so far, not succeeded.

In a matter in which the hopes and the fears of so many of my subjects are keenly concerned, and which, unless handled now with foresight, judgment, and in the spirit of mutual concession, threatens grave future difficulties, it is my most earnest wish that the goodwill and co-operation of men of all parties and creeds may heal dissension and lay the foundations of a lasting settlement." His Majesty also said, "Proposals will be laid before you for reconstituting the Second Chamber."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE week before last I promised to consider a very interesting argument raised in *Cassell's Magazine*. I interrupted it last week, to do justice to a dead man to whom few in his lifetime did any justice—Déroulède, who might almost say literally, like Cyrano de Bergerac, that the world will take from him the laurel and the rose, but not the feather in his cap. But it happens, curiously enough, that the controversy in *Cassell's* which I thus interrupted turns also on a typical Frenchman who was intellectually higher, but morally not so high—Victor Hugo.

It may seem absurd, but I believe I am a fair controversialist. It may seem even more absurd, but I have generally found controversialists the fairest people in the world. The people who pretend to be impartial are always partial, whether they are judges or (worse still) historians. The other men, the men who make history, such as criminals or clear fanatics, are really impartial, because they stand apart from the problem. But their great danger is a double one. First, that their intelligence will be called wit; and second, that their wit will be called bluff.

Now there is an element of what could be called bluff in the brilliancy of such Frenchmen. The French epigram is meant to run you through the heart with a single sentiment, or shoot you through the head with a single thought. It is entirely true that after the epigram you can criticise the experience, and you can call it bluff. But you do not really care in either case. A physical duel can only leave you a little more dead. A mental duel can only leave you a little more alive. But both will tend to make you understand the sort of speech where the word is used like a sword. Déroulède was full of this bluff, if you choose to call it bluff instead of brilliancy. When I was lately in Paris, there remained the legend of a very living debate between him and a Socialist Deputy, who told him that his popularly elected President would probably punch his head and make him see all colours of the rainbow; and Déroulède answered: "I shall be satisfied if I see three of them." Now you may like this kind of thing or not like it. Hood, one of the most genuine of the geniuses of England, was full of it. Perhaps that is why Hood has not been praised as he ought to have been. But certainly Victor Hugo was full of it; and that is why I admire Victor Hugo, and certain correspondents of *Cassell's Magazine* do not.

The question was originally raised, I understand, by Mr. Hall Caine under the title of "The Duty of the Citizen," and concerned itself with the right to exercise a discretion in the invocation of the penal law. I should certainly call it using a conscience; but I daresay some would call it compounding a felony. The writer took two examples, I think. The first was a case in which the magistrate had let off a wife-beater (or at least a wife-hitter, which is not at all the same thing) because the woman herself wished him to do so. The second was the case of the Bishop in Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," who saves the thief who has stolen his candlesticks by declaring that he, the Bishop, gave them of his own free will. On

these two instances there is a sort of symposium of clergymen of all colours and sizes in the magazine. On the first instance, so far as I remember, nobody talks any sense at all, except Monsignor Hugh Benson, who talks it as straight as Dr. Johnson. He says that as the object of the law is to protect the victim, nobody has any duty, nor any right, to interfere with the victim's decision. But several of the other reverend gentlemen think they have a duty to Society—like Mr. Pecksniff. Very like him, in fact. "Oh, late-remembered, much-forgotten, mouthing, braggart duty, always owed and seldom paid in any other coin than punishment and wrath, when will mankind begin to know thee! When will men acknowledge thee in thy neglected cradle and thy stunted youth, and not begin their recognition in thy sinful manhood and thy desolate old age!" In

dom?" Why indeed? But some people have a talent of putting more literary boredom into one paragraph than common literary fellows like Hugo can put into a whole romance. (By the way, the Non-conformist pastor in question must have a rather fiery taste in fiction. Tameness is not generally the complaint made by critics of Victor Hugo's novels. But if at some future date we find the reverend gentleman elegantly discarding Dante or Shakespeare, or some such person, we shall know that it is because nothing short of tales entirely devoted to torture, cannibalism, and devil-worship offer him the faintest flavour.) The rest of the paragraph I find somewhat cryptic. I do not understand the extreme Individualism of the first sentence, nor the very un-Protestant anti-Individualism of the second, any more than I understand why the word "save"—a word in fairly current religious use—should be put in quotation marks, as if it were some delightful hoax.

But there is another pastor who is even better. He feels a strong attraction (which I cannot share) towards some Yankee detective or other who was converted by Mr. Moody, "and never offered salvation to anyone whom he knew to be a criminal until he had him in handcuffs or in a cell." This makes me laugh. It makes me laugh for various reasons; but mostly when I think what a large number of criminals must have accepted salvation from this singular benefactor for the same deep theological reasons that led them to accept the handcuffs. Poor Moodyite detective! He must have been bamboozled a bit; but I think he deserved it. I do not wish my amusement to misrepresent my meaning. I entirely agree that in a great many cases, perhaps in most cases, it might be the right thing to let the law take its course. And I particularly agree with the second minister, for all his horrible evangelical policeman, that the soul cannot be saved by mere concealment or illusion. But here he overlooks a distinction involved in Victor Hugo's tale. The Bishop was not concealing the man's sin from the man himself. Nor was the man concealing his sin from the Bishop. The man knew he was a thief, and a particularly mean and thankless sort of thief; and he knew that the Bishop knew it. What he was giving to the

criminal was the sight of a noble action in contrast to his mean one, which really might have made him feel he was something a good deal less than a good man; whereas I see no reason why handcuffs should make a criminal feel the least inferior to a "tec." I should add, by the way, that Canon Horsley writes philosophically, truly saying it is a question of whether one can ever say "Splendide mendax"—which seems sufficiently answered by the fact that we have said it ever since Horace wrote the words. But Canon Horsley rather weakens at the end; saying that the Bishop might have "found some other way" besides verbal falsehood. That seems to me rather like telling the detective's convert to find some other way out of the cell. In England, a Bishop or a Canon might have influence; but if the Canon supposes that the French police would drop a prosecution for a rather doddering old saint, then it is another instance of what I discussed last week—the English ignorance of Europe.

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Photo. Rodney Gardner.

MARRIED QUIETLY TO THE LAST OF THE GREAT VICTORIAN NOVELISTS: MRS. THOMAS HARDY (FORMERLY MISS FLORENCE EMILY DUGDALE AND MR. HARDY'S SECRETARY).

The wedding of Mr. Thomas Hardy, the famous novelist, and Miss Florence Emily Dugdale, for some years his secretary, took place very quietly in St. Andrew's Church, Enfield, at 8 a.m. on February 10. Only near relatives were present. Soon after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hardy travelled to his home at Dorchester, where the news of the marriage was a surprise. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dugdale. Her father, an old friend of Mr. Hardy, is headmaster of St. Andrew's Schools, Enfield. She has written several books for children: "Tim's Sister," "In Lucy's Garden," "The Book of Baby Beasts," "The Book of Baby Birds," and "The Book of Baby Pets." She was a close friend of Mr. Hardy's first wife, formerly Miss Emma Gifford, whom he married in 1874, and who died in 1912. He has no children.

plain words, as the problem affects me, a pack of fussy philanthropists are in a fume of disappointment because the pleasure of being merciless is stolen from them by a good woman who is merciful.

On the other example, Hugo's Bishop and his candlesticks, the Pharisees have a high old time. The Bishop is beaten like a blanket for his deplorable absence of enthusiasm as a thief-taker. One Non-conformist minister writes a passage which I think is worth quoting in full: "In my opinion, the more truly a man fulfils his duty to himself the more he will do his duty to society." That seems cosy enough. But then he goes on: "I think society should not leave spiritual things to the individual. Society should seek to 'save' the individual. As to 'Les Misérables,' I am incompetent to judge of the situation created therein, for, truth to tell, I once began to read that story and found it so extremely tame that I discarded it. Why suffer literary bore-

NOT STICKING TO A DESK! THE FLYING FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY

PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



ABOARD COMMANDER SEDDON'S WATER-PLANE, ON WHICH HE FLEW FROM THE THAMES, OFF TILBURY, TO THE ISLE OF GRAIN, THROUGH DRIVING RAIN AND A FIFTY-MILE WIND: MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ON THE OCCASION OF HIS TENTH FLIGHT.

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, can certainly not have applied to him that famous couplet: "Stick to your desk and never go to sea; and you shall be ruler of the Queen's Navee." Not only does he go to sea on every possible opportunity (either on the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress," or on war-ships, including submarines), but he has so far interested himself in the Naval Wing of the Royal Flying Corps that he has made no fewer than ten flights, particularly

on water-planes, and, in one case at all events, he is reported to have acted as pilot for a while. At the end of last week, Commander Seddon, R.N., on a new 160-h.p. Short water-plane, fitted with wireless, picked up the First Lord from an Admiralty launch on the Thames off Tilbury, and flew with him to the Isle of Grain, through driving rain and a fifty-mile wind. Mr. Churchill started the propeller, no easy task for the inexperienced. In the photograph he is the seated figure.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



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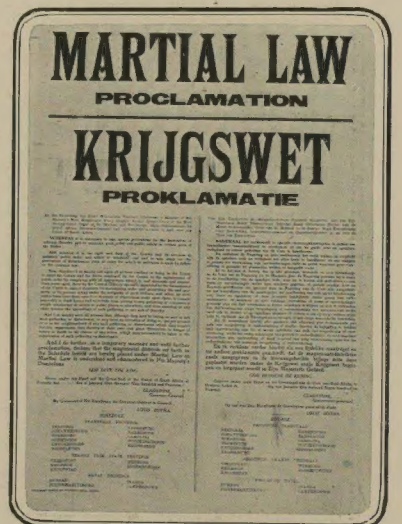
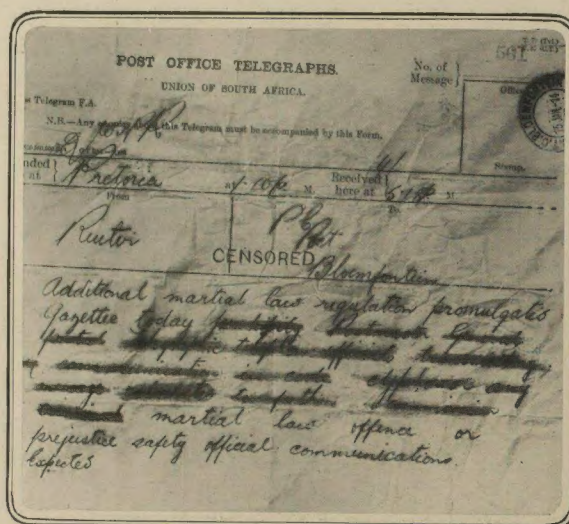


FOUND IN THE TOWER AND NOW BEING PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION TO THE COUNTY TERRITORIAL ASSOCIATION: COLOURS OF THE DURHAM LOCAL MILITIA.



FOUND IN THE TOWER AND NOW BEING PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION TO THE COUNTY TERRITORIAL ASSOCIATION: COLOURS OF THE CUMBERLAND MILITIA.

The Colours of various local Militia regiments have been found in the Tower. The First Commissioner of Works is having them handed over to the counties after they have been repaired and a safe place of custody has been set apart for them.



JOHANNESBURG DURING THE STRIKE: A NOTICE BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

THE CENSOR AT WORK IN BLOEMFONTEIN: A MUTILATED TELEGRAM FROM PRETORIA RECEIVED DURING MARTIAL LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MARTIAL LAW IN JOHANNESBURG: A PROCLAMATION SIGNED BY LORD GLADSTONE AND GENERAL BOTHA.



A LIFE-ROPE GUN FOR CARRYING A LINE TO THOSE IN DANGER IN BURNING BUILDINGS: TESTING THE DEVICE.



NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE NATION: A SILVER-GILT BOWL FROM STUDLEY ROYAL CHURCH: SHOWING PART OF THE "TREE OF KNOWLEDGE."



AWARDED THE STANHOPE MEDAL FOR 1913 FOR THE BRAVEST ACT OF THAT YEAR: COMMANDER WILFRED TOMKINSON, R.N.

The device illustrated in the first photograph works, obviously, on the rocket-apparatus system. A thin line is fired to the person in danger, who, with this, is able to draw a stouter line into position. The appliance is shown undergoing a test at the fire headquarters, New York.—A beautiful silver-gilt covered bowl, formerly at Studley Royal Church, near Ripon, has been presented to the nation by Mr. Harvey Hadden, and is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The chased and engraved decoration consists of leafy wreaths, part of a "Tree of Knowledge" in so far as they bear, on short stalks, the characters of a black-letter alphabet, preceded by a cross and concluded by a group of contractions used in mediaeval Latin manuscripts. The bowl evidently dates from the latter part of the fourteenth century. It was

given by the late Marchioness of Ripon for use as an alms-basin in one of the Studley Royal rooms, which was utilised as a chapel before the erection, in 1872, of Studley Royal Church, to which it was transferred.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Humane Society, the Stanhope Gold Medal for the most meritorious case of the year was awarded to Commander Wilfred Tomkinson, who dived from the destroyer "Wolf" in a heavy sea in an endeavour to save an able seaman washed overboard from Submarine "B4," off Bigbury Bay, Devon. Commander Tomkinson refused to be taken on board again until there was no hope of saving the man, and he himself was nearly drowned. He is now in command of H.M.S. "Forth," sea-going depot for submarines. He is thirty-six.

RESCUED; BESIEGED • DEPORTED: A SOUTH-AFRICAN STRIKE-LEADER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY S. AND G.



ASKING THE POLICE FOR TWENTY MINUTES' RESPITE, WHILE A GUN WAS TRAINED ON THE BUILDING: MR. J. T. BAIN AT A WINDOW OF THE TRADES HALL, JOHANNESBURG, DURING THE SIEGE.

On Sunday, January 11, the Government arrested twelve strike-leaders in Johannesburg. Mr. J. T. Bain, the General Secretary of the Federation of Trades, and Mr. Mason, organiser of the same body, were rescued from the police by a mob and escorted to the Trades Hall, which was barricaded. On the Wednesday, after the proclamation of Martial Law, police and detectives attempted to rush the

place, but gave up, as the crowd was very hostile. Then the officials isolated the Hall, cutting off water, light, and telephone communication. In the end the "garrison" of some two hundred men surrendered unconditionally. Mr. Bain is one of the nine deported strike leaders, who were hurried on board the s.s. "Umgeni" bound for England.



LIEUTENANT J. C. PORTE,
The British Airman who will be One
of the Pilots in the Anglo-American
Transatlantic Flight.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

GREAT interest has been aroused by the preparations that are being made for an attempt to cross the Atlantic in a water-plane this summer, in order to win the prize of £10,000 offered by the *Daily Mail*. The attempt is being financed by Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and a special machine is being

built by Mr. Glenn Curtiss, the famous American airman, on the lines of his successful flying-boats (some illustrations of these craft appear elsewhere in this issue). There will be two pilots, one American and one British, who will take control of the machine by turns. At the time of writing, the American pilot has not yet been chosen. The British pilot, Lieutenant J. C. Porte, was formerly in the naval submarine service, and is now an airman on the staff of Messrs. White and Thompson, Ltd., of the Aeronautic Works, Middleton, Bognor. He is an Irishman, the son of a former Vicar of Bandon, County Cork, and is a bachelor of thirty. He took his pilot's certificate at Rheims some five years ago.

Mr. Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, who is to succeed Lord Denman as Governor-General of Australia, has sat in the House of Commons, as a Liberal, for nearly thirty years, as Member for the Leith Burghs since 1886, and, previously, for one year for Ross and Cromarty. In 1889 he married Lady Helen Hermione Blackwood, daughter of the first Marquess of Dufferin. He became a Privy Councillor four years ago.

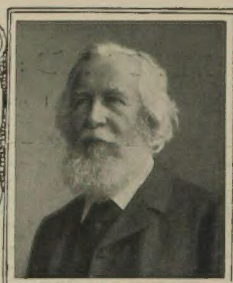
At the opening of Parliament on the 10th, the Address was moved in the House of Lords by Lord Glenconner and seconded

by the Earl of Carrick; that in the House of Commons was moved by Mr. W. F. Roch and seconded by Mr. Gordon Hewart. Lord Glenconner, formerly Sir Edward Tennant and M.P. for Salisbury, was raised to the Peerage in 1911. He is a brother of Mrs. Asquith. The Earl of Carrick took the place, at rather short notice, of Lord Stanmore, who was to have seconded the Address in the Lords, but was prevented by indisposition. Lord Carrick is a well-known amateur actor, and recently appeared, for charity, in a sketch at the Coliseum. Mr. Roch is the Member for Pembrokeshire; Mr. Gordon Hewart Leicester.

Three new episcopal dioceses have recently been created in the Church of England—those of Sheffield, Chelmsford, and St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich. In the last



MR. P. A. B. WIDENER,
Who is said to have paid from £100,000 to £140,000 for the "Panshanger Madonna" of Raphael.



PROFESSOR HAECKEL,
The great German Naturalist and Philosopher, who will be Eighty on February 16.

case there does not appear to have been the same ground for the somewhat cumbersome

a Scotsman, replied, "Bawth, your Majesty," and so he got both.

The new Bishop of Chelmsford has been since 1897 Vicar of St. James the Less, Bethnal Green, where he is to be succeeded by the clerical cricketer, the Rev. F. H. Gillingham. The Bishop of Sheffield became Bishop Suffragan of Lewes in 1909, and at the same time Vicar of Hove. He has previously held the livings of Wreclesham,

Godalming, and Croydon. The Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich has been Archdeacon of Lindisfarne since 1904, and Vicar of Berwick-on-Tweed since 1897.

Mr. Peter A. Brown Widener, of Philadelphia, who has bought the "Panshanger Madonna" of Raphael, otherwise called the small "Cowper Madonna," for a sum reported to be between £100,000 and £140,000, possesses a famous collection of Old Masters. It will be recalled that he paid £100,000 for Rembrandt's picture "The Mill." Mr. Widener was born at Philadelphia in 1834. He is a director of the United States Steel Corporation.

Professor Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, the world-famous naturalist, who was born at Potsdam on Feb. 16,

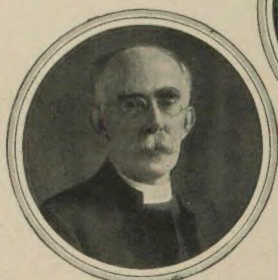
1834, has expressed the wish that the fund which is being raised to celebrate his eightieth birthday shall be set apart for the furtherance of the work of the German Monist Union. Four years ago he retired from public activities to give the remainder of his life to the Phylogenetic Museum established at Jena in his honour, and having as its object the bringing together of all that is known as to the descent of man and his relationship to other mammals. He was Professor of Zoology at Jena from 1862 to 1909.

In succession to Lord O'Brien, who recently resigned, the Right Hon. Richard Cherry has been appointed Lord Chief Justice in Ireland. He was made Irish Attorney-General in 1905, but shortly afterwards was elected M.P. for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, which he represented for five years. In 1909 he became a Lord of Appeal.

Dr. Bernardino Machado, who recently succeeded Senhor Afonso Costa, after the latter's resignation, as Premier of Portugal, takes the portfolios of the Interior and Foreign Affairs. One of the items on his programme is an amnesty to political prisoners, as to which a humanitarian meeting (illustrated elsewhere in this issue) was recently held in London.



MR. GLENN CURTISS,
The famous American Airman, who is Building a Flying-Boat to Cross the Atlantic.

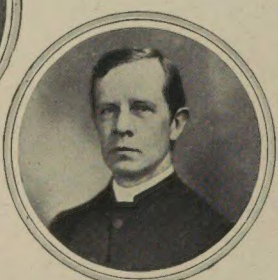


THE REV. J. E. WATTS-DITCHFIELD,
Vicar of St. James-the-Less, Bethnal Green, appointed first Bishop of Chelmsford.



THE RIGHT REV. L. H. BURROWS,
Bishop-Suffragan of Lewes, appointed to the new Bishopric of Sheffield.

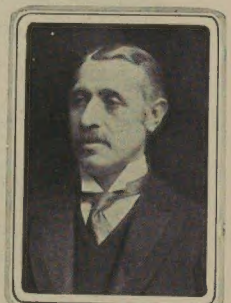
double title as legend relates of the first Bishop of Bath and Wells. Asked by the King which see he would prefer, he, being



THE VEN. H. B. HODGSON,
Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, appointed first Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich.



THE NEW PREMIER OF PORTUGAL MET BY HIS PREDECESSOR: DR. BERNARDINO MACHADO (ON THE LEFT), ON HIS ARRIVAL FROM BRAZIL, TALKING WITH SENHOR AFFONSO COSTA.



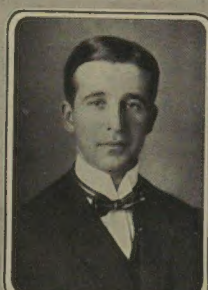
THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD CHERRY,
Who has been appointed Lord Chief Justice in Ireland.



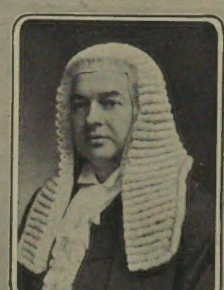
LORD GLENCONNER,
Mover of the Address in the House of Lords.



THE EARL OF CARRICK,
Seconded of the Address in the House of Lords.



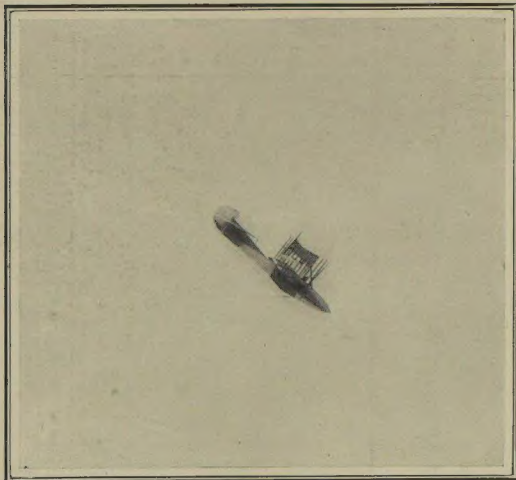
MR. WALTER F. ROCH, M.P.,
Mover of the Address in the House of Commons.



MR. GORDON HEWART, M.P.,
Seconded of the Address in the House of Commons.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN TWENTY HOURS? A CURTISS FLYING-BOAT.

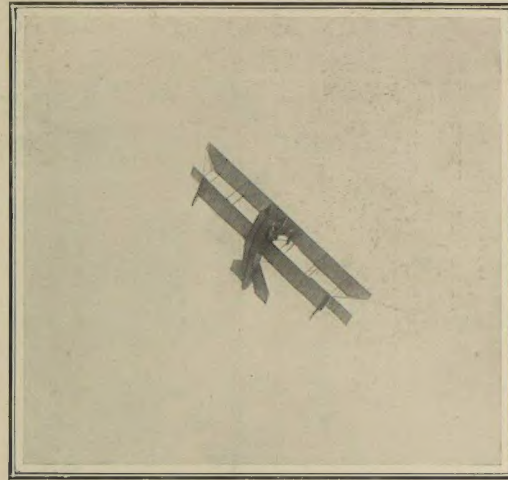
PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE "AEROPLANE," "NOEL," AND EXPRESS REPORTAGE.



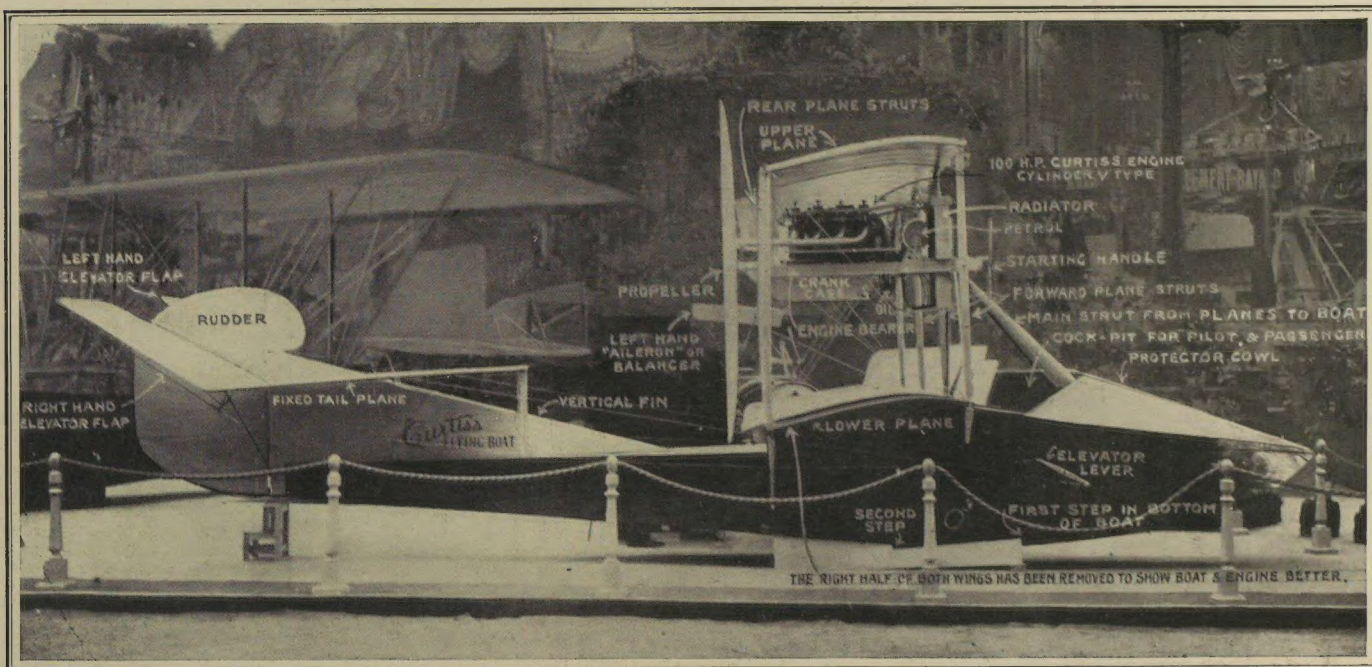
MAKING A SPECTACULAR FLIGHT: A CURTISS FLYING-BOAT AKIN TO THAT TO BE USED.



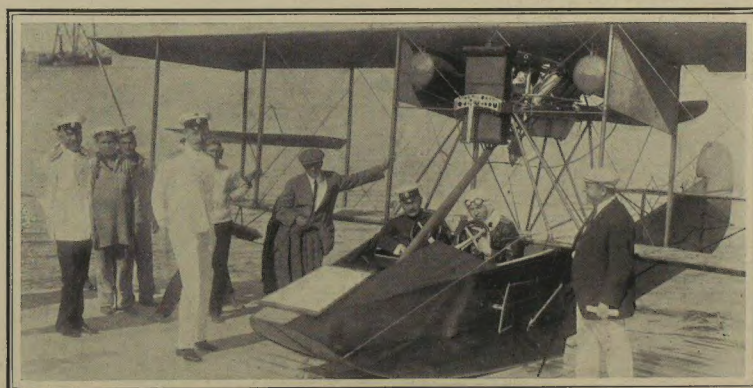
SITTING ON THE "GANGWAY" OF A CURTISS FLYING-BOAT: AN AIRMAN WEARING THE LIFE-PRESERVER.



MAKING A SPECTACULAR FLIGHT: A CURTISS FLYING-BOAT AKIN TO THAT TO BE USED.



THE KIND OF AIR-CRAFT WHICH WILL BE USED IN THE ATTEMPT TO FLY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, PROBABLY FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO IRELAND, WITHIN SEVENTY-TWO CONSECUTIVE HOURS: THE CURTISS FLYING-BOAT, WHICH HAS A BOAT IN PLACE OF FLOATS—DETAILS.



ONE OF TWENTY OR SO BELONGING TO THAT SERVICE: A RUSSIAN NAVAL CURTISS FLYING-BOAT JUST COME ASHORE AT SEVASTOPOL.



JUST RISING INTO THE AIR FROM THE WATER: A CURTISS FLYING-BOAT AKIN TO THAT TO BE USED FOR THE CROSS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

It is announced that an effort will be made this year to win the "Daily Mail's" £10,000 prize for a water-plane flight across the Atlantic within 72 consecutive hours. Those concerned at present are Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, son of the well-known Philadelphia business man, who is having a flying-boat constructed by Mr. Glenn Curtiss, the American airman, who has been very successful with such craft—that is to say, with his water-planes, which have a boat in place of floats of the customary kind; and Lieutenant J. C. Porte, formerly of the British Naval Submarine service and now familiar as an airman. Lieutenant Porte, with an American naval airman yet to be chosen, will pilot the machine. This will be longer than any flying-boat Mr. Glenn Curtiss has built before.

It is now under construction. Its wings will have a span of 75 feet; it will be about 50 feet in length. The 200-h.p. Curtiss engine will, it is thought, give an average speed of sixty-five miles an hour. The boat will be 50 feet by 5 feet. There will be a wireless installation with a fifty-mile radius for despatching and more for receiving; electric light for reading the instruments; two sets of controls for the two pilots; a wind-screen to protect the airman; a supply of food, petrol and oil. The whole will weigh about a ton. The 1880 miles from Newfoundland to Ireland could be traversed in a non-stop flight in under thirty-two hours: Lieutenant Porte says twenty hours. Mr. Wanamaker regards the projected flight as a celebration of the Anglo-American Peace Centenary.

"IMMORTALS" WITH GILDED FACES AND METALLIC HAIR AND BEARDS: SAVOY "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" FIGURES.



1. NOT GILT: MISS LILLAH MCCARTHY AS HELENA.

5. GILT: AN ALL-GOLD FAIRY WITH GOLDEN FACE, GOLDEN GOWN, AND GOLDEN "SHAVINGS" - HAIR.

2. GILT: MISS CHRISTINE SILVER AS THE GOLDEN TITANIA.

6. WITH METALLIC MOUSTACHES: AN "IMMORTAL" WITH GOLDEN "SHAVINGS" - HAIR, FANTASTIC HEAD-DRESS, AND OTHER CURIOUS TRAPPINGS.

3. A SCARLET PATCH AMIDST THE GOLD: MR. DONALD CALTHROP AS PUCK.

7. SUGGESTING SOME STRANGE CAMBODIAN DEITY: AN "IMMORTAL" WITH "SHAVINGS" - HAIR AND BEARD.

4. NOT GILT: MISS LAURA COWIE AS HERMIA.

8. WITH GILDED BEARD AND HAIR: AN IMMORTAL IN A "SUMURUN"-LIKE ORIENTAL COSTUME.

The greatest interest is being taken in Mr. Granville Barker's remarkable production of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Savoy Theatre; for the famous manager, as revolutionary as ever, has divided the Immortals from the Mortals of the play by presenting the former, with the exception of Puck, as figures who are all gold. A general idea of the effect may be obtained from a description in the "Times" of the other day: "Is it Titania's 'Indian Boy' that has given Mr. Barker his notion of Orientalising Shakespeare's fairies? Or is it Bakst? Anyhow, they look like Cambodian idols and posture like Nijinsky in 'Le Dieu Bleu.' But the most startling thing about them is that they are all gold—gold hair, gold faces, gold to the tips of their toes. A golden Oberon is flouted by a golden Titania. Peas-Blossom and

Cobweb and Moth and Mustard-Seed are golden children—the only children among these fairies—three in flakes of gold and the fourth in golden baggy trousers out of 'Sumurun.' . . . On the gold is one single patch of scarlet. This is Puck, with a baggy wig and baggy breeches, a hobgoblin. . . . As for Theseus and Hippolyta and their train, we do not know where their dresses come from. We can only make shots. Is it from the mural decorations of Minos's Palace unearthed in Crete? But some of them seem Byzantine and suggest a Ravenna fresco. All, men and women alike, wear 'peg-top' trousers, tight at the ankle. But in the last scene, at the performance of 'Pyramus and Thisbe,' they, so to speak, put on their evening clothes—flowing Greek robes." The "decoration" of the play is by Mr. Norman Wilkinson.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

IN QUEST OF
THE BOOKOF SACRED
SCIENCE.

SAILING THE GOLDEN HIND, WHICH SIR FRANCIS DRAKE SAILED IN 1582, ON A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY TO THE ARCTIC.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.
CONCERNING TRILOBITES.

ABOUT this time last year a statement was made in these pages to the effect that "the Lower Permian strata contain the last of the Trilobites," represented by the genus *Phillipsia*. That statement is perfectly true. But one of our readers, in Western Australia, soon after reading this, came across some curious creatures which he believed to be veritable trilobites, and these he found living, probably in some small pool, in his neighbourhood. He deemed them of sufficient interest to send specimens to the Editor of *The Illustrated London News*, and by him they were, in due course, sent to me.

A moment's glance showed that they were not trilobites. But they are creatures hardly less interesting. Briefly, they are small crustaceans related to the fairy shrimp, brine-shrimp, and water-fleas, about which more must be said on another occasion.

As the accompanying photographs show, these little creatures are specimens of the "scale-tailed apus," and they bear a very striking likeness to the remarkable king-crab, which has also been compared with the trilobites. As a matter of fact, however, it bears no relationship to the crustacea—the term applied to the crabs, lobster, shrimps, and their kind—but, on the contrary, is a near ally of the spider-tribe.

The scaly-tailed apus and its cousin, the common apus, are remarkable in many ways. Structurally on account of the great shield which covers the back, and of the great number of the legs, sixty pairs in all, which serve as gills. But these are minor points compared with the life-history of these animals. In the first place, they form communities in which males are conspicuous by their absence. Thousands of specimens may be overhauled without finding a single male, and this for years in succession, in localities where the species is quite common.

The reproduction of the race is carried on "parthenogenetically," as it is called. Sooner or later, however, males must appear, or the stock

degenerates and dies out. In this they agree with the aphides, and many other insects.

Yet another peculiarity is their amazing powers of vitality, which they share with the fairy-shrimp and another nearly related crustacean known as *Estheria*. They are veritable "Mark Tapleys" of the animal world, for they refuse to thrive save under conditions which would be intolerable to other animals. That is to say, it seems essential to their

When the next rain falls, and a new pool is formed, the eggs hatch out and a new generation begins.

Professor Spencer, writing of apus in the waterless wastes of Central Australia, remarks that within a few days of a fall of rain, numberless individuals, of from 2½ to 3 inches in length, will be found swimming about in the newly made rain-pools: these must certainly have been developed from desiccated eggs. Birds, coming to drink at such pools, carry away some of the mud on their feet, and with it eggs. These are deposited at the next pool at which they drink, and so the race is spread.

Having regard to this extraordinary vitality, it is curious that they should disappear from their favoured haunts. But they do. Not many years ago apus could be found in abundance in many parts of the South of England. It is now extinct. Its last resorts were the ponds at Hampstead; now one may search in vain for them. But they may once again be plentiful, even in their old haunts near London. For no British specimens had been recorded for over forty years when some were found in a brackish marsh, in 1907, near Southwick, in Kirkcudbrightshire. These must have been developed from eggs brought by birds from the Continent. The extinction of the race throughout the British Isles must be attributed to the too-long absence of males, and the consequent inability to restore the waning "vigour" of the race by the more normal method of reproduction.

It will be seen at a glance that the likeness between apus and the king-crab is only a superficial one. For the great back-shield of the latter is hinged across the middle, and the hinder portion is armed with spines. Further, the legs are far less numerous, and terminate in pincers; while the tail is formed by a formidable spine instead of being made up of a number of separate rings.

Between apus and the trilobites there is still less resemblance, for in them the hinder part of the body, behind the shield, was formed of a number of broad rings. Nevertheless, there is a likeness.

Apus and the king-crab share this in common—that they swim on their backs, and it may well be that the ancient trilobites did the same.—W. P. PYCRAFT.



NOT TRILOBITES: SPECIMENS OF THE SCALE-TAILED APUS; SMALL CRUSTACEANS BEARING A STRIKING LIKENESS TO THE KING-CRAB.

The scale-tailed apus bears a very striking likeness to the king-crab, which has also been compared with the trilobites. It is remarkable structurally on account of the great shield which covers the back, and for the great number of the legs—sixty pairs in all—which serve as gills. The specimen on the left shows the under-surface; the middle specimen, the back view; and that on the right, the side view.

Photograph by Berridge.

well-being that they should be subjected to periodical catastrophes. These occur when the pool, or rather puddle, in which they live is dried up by the sun. This entails the death of every member of the community. But in dying each leaves thousands of eggs. These seem to be invigorated by being sun-baked.



A NEAR ALLY OF THE SPIDER TRIBE: A KING-CRAB—THE BACK VIEW; NOTE THE HINGES ACROSS THE SHIELD AND THE SPINY TAIL.



A NEAR ALLY OF THE SPIDER TRIBE: THE KING-CRAB—THE UNDER-SIDE OF THIS REMARKABLE CREATURE, SHOWING THE LEGS.

Photographs by Berridge.

OFFICIAL DEFENDER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ELLIOTT AND FRY



THE MINISTER WHO ARGUED THAT THE REMOVAL OF THE LABOUR LEADERS DEPORTED FROM SOUTH AFRICA WAS ESSENTIAL TO THAT COUNTRY'S SAFETY: THE HON. J. C. SMUTS.

General Smuts, the Minister of Finance and Defence, made a great speech in the House of Assembly at Cape Town, when he moved the second reading of the Indemnity Bill in connection with the recent crisis in South Africa and the actions taken by the South African Government against strikers and their leaders. On the first day he spoke for nearly four hours, detailing the developments from June of last year until January of this year; and on the second day he spoke for two hours and a-half, dealing for a considerable part of that time with the question of the deportation of certain Labour Leaders. He argued that the state of affairs was such as fully to justify that action,

saying that the ordinary law was insufficient to deal with the situation, for the reason that even if the leaders had been prosecuted there would have been no guarantee that a conviction would have been secured. He urged, therefore, that the removal of those leaders was essential to the country's safety. He also went into the question of the proclamation of Martial Law, which he thought was the only way of suppressing what he described as an attempt at a revolution by strike; adding that no incriminating documents were found. The South African Parliament consists of the King, a Senate, and a House of Assembly.



MR. PITT, A MANUFACTURER FROM CINCINNATI, IN "AFTER THE GIRL," THE "REVUSICAL COMEDY" AT THE GAIETY: MR. LEW HEARN.

Photograph by Dassano.

MUSIC.

THE interest in "Parsifal" continues unabated, and associated with all those little touches of exaggeration that bespeak the presence in our midst of much highly emotional material to which the opera has been as fire to touchwood. This is neither the time nor the place to discuss certain aspects of "Parsifal's" reception in this country, but it may be hoped that some shrewd and skilled observers will set their impressions down. In the meantime, the writer hears of people who have booked for every performance, and are determined not to miss a bar of any. It is to be hoped that, in the rush to worship Wagner, Méhul's "Joseph" will not be neglected, for it is as



WITH SOME OF HIS FRIENDS

really complete. He has taken all piano music to be his province, and in the series of recitals he is giving at the Abolian Hall the modern and the classical work find not only equal representation, but an equal understanding. It is not easy to explain in definite terms how much this signifies, but those who are in the habit of attending recitals know that this is the day of the specialist. One man has mastered Beethoven, another Brahms, a third has travelled far with the modern French composers. Mr. Borwick,



A BRACELET FROM THE ARM OF A SCYTHIAN KING OF THE THIRD OR FOURTH CENTURY B.C.: ONE OF THE GOLD ORNAMENTS FROM THE GRAVE OF THE CHIEFTAIN, IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

Full details with regard to the discoveries in the Scythian king's tomb will be found in this Number, on three pages of illustrations dealing with the same subject.

on the other hand, has reached the point at which he seems able to understand the significance of all schools, and to bring to each the right mood.

M. Josef Lhévinne gave a pianoforte recital at the Queen's Hall last week. He was clear, hard, glittering, and pointed; he made no mistakes; he took everything as it came with wonderful ease and a full tone, but one has heard the pianola do much the same. M. Lhévinne appears to the greatest possible advantage with the orchestra, and doubtless he has many gifts and graces that he would have displayed in a smaller hall. Now and again for a few moments he dropped his militant mood and became persuasive instead of forceful, but the effort was short-lived; this is matter for regret, for M. Lhévinne has "good gifts," and under favourable circumstances one would go far to hear him.



BURIED IN A CHIEFTAIN'S TOMB SINCE THE THIRD OR FOURTH CENTURY B.C.: THE HEAVY GOLD NECKLACE FOUND ROUND THE KING'S NECK
The lions' heads are richly inlaid with multi-coloured enamel.

pleasant and tuneful a piece of work as London has heard for many a long day. Here, too, there is a certain religious emotion that finds expression in the score; but it is a very simple, tender, and direct emotion—it may not always impress the hearer; it will never offend him. The opera has been very happily staged, and the cast provides something quite new to this country—a German tenor with a delightfully musical voice. If Germany holds any more tenors like Johannes Sembach, and will lend them to Covent Garden, the prospects of an Anglo-German Entente will be materially increased. Méhul's opera may be likened to one of the pictures by those early Umbrian painters who, before the coming of Gian Bellini, filled their background with gold. It is simple, naïve, and yet sincere from first note to last. If London is a little too sophisticated to accept an opera that is not written round some of the deadly sins, there should at least be large audiences for it in the country. Mr. Percy Pitt gave a clear and helpful reading of the music, and the parts of Jacob, Simon, and Benjamin were finely sung by Herren Plaschke and August Kiess and Fräulein Greta Jonsson.

Mr. Leonard Borwick is one of the few English pianists whose equipment is



LEADING LADY AT THE GAIETY AT NINETEEN: MISS ISOBEL ELSOM, THE DORIS OF "AFTER THE GIRL," THE NEW "REVUSICAL COMEDY."

Photograph by Dover Street Studios.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM." AT THE SAVOY.

FAIRIES with gilt faces, crimson eyebrows, and Oriental head-dresses are an innovation which it requires, to say the least, a very open mind to accept as corresponding with Shakespeare's fancy, and to conceive of as fit denizens of the forest-glades of his "Midsummer Night's Dream." Mr. Granville Barker's fairies at the Savoy look neither pretty nor poetical; they seem the invention of calculated eccentricity, and of the resolve to do something new at all costs. Not even Bakst has ever had a more grotesque idea in the way of decoration; they introduce an element of jarring modernity into an



AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SCYTHIAN KING'S TOMB IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA: EXAMINING A SILVER VASE—OTHER "FINDS" IN THE FOREGROUND.

atmosphere in which hitherto lovers, "little people," and farcical mechanics have seemed to mix with perfect naturalness and harmony. This mistake of audacity in Messrs. Barker and Norman Wilkinson's scheme is the more vexing because their new way of presenting Shakespeare provides in the latest instance so much that is gladdening and beautiful, and we are given the whole text of the play. What is more, we hear it and can savour every word. Never in any recent performance has such ample justice been done to the music of the verse. Theseus's big speech comes admirably from Mr. Baliol Holloway, who is supported, in the person of Miss Evelyn Hope, by a Hippolyta as eloquent as she is queenly. Messrs. Ion Swinley and Guy Rathbone, gallant as the men-lovers, and Miss Laura Cowie, the daintiest of Hermias in her green gown, and Miss Lillah McCarthy, given golden hair as Helena, lose not a point in their lines. The rustics, among whom Mr. Nigel Playfair figures, as a rather mild-spoken but extremely genial Bottom, bring out all the humours of the Thisbe interlude; and while neither Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry as Oberon, nor Miss Christine Silver as Titania, can be felicitated on the dresses they have to wear, both they and Mr. Donald Calthrop, as Puck, convey the full charm of Shakespeare's poetry.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)

ART OF CENTURIES B.C.: TREASURES FROM A SCYTHIAN KING'S TOMB.

PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY OF COUNT C. ALEXIS ROBRINSKY



WITH CAULDRONS, FOR BONES OF OXEN AND SHEEP; AND AMPHORAE, FOR WINE AND OIL: PROFESSOR WESSELOWSKY
WITH SOME OF THE SPLENDID DISCOVERIES MADE IN THE GRAVE OF A RULER OF THE 3RD OR 4TH CENTURY B.C.

This photograph shows in graphic fashion how certain treasures from the tomb of the Scythian king (referred to under a double-page of illustrations in this number) appeared immediately after they had been unearthed in Southern Russia. The particular articles

shown are from a number found at some distance from the king's skeleton—bronze cauldrons containing bones of oxen, sheep, etc.; a series of earthenware vessels, including big amphorae, bearing painted Greek letters, for wine and oil; small vases, and so on.

NEW-FOUND TOMB-TREASURES: SPLENDID WORKS OF ART

PHOTOGRAPHIC BY CROCKETT & CO.

FROM THE GRAVE OF AN ANCIENT SCYTHIAN KING.

COUNT C. ALBIN DOBROSKOY.



1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. FOUND IN THE INTACT TOMB OF A SCYTHIAN KING, ON CHIEF, OF THE THIRD OR FOURTH CENTURY B.C.: A MAGNIFICENT SILVER VASE WITH GILDED FIGURES—A SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING EVERY PART OF THE WORK.

7. A GOLD PLAQUE FROM A FINE WOODEN CUP.
8. A GOLDEN PENDANT FROM A LARGE NECKLACE.

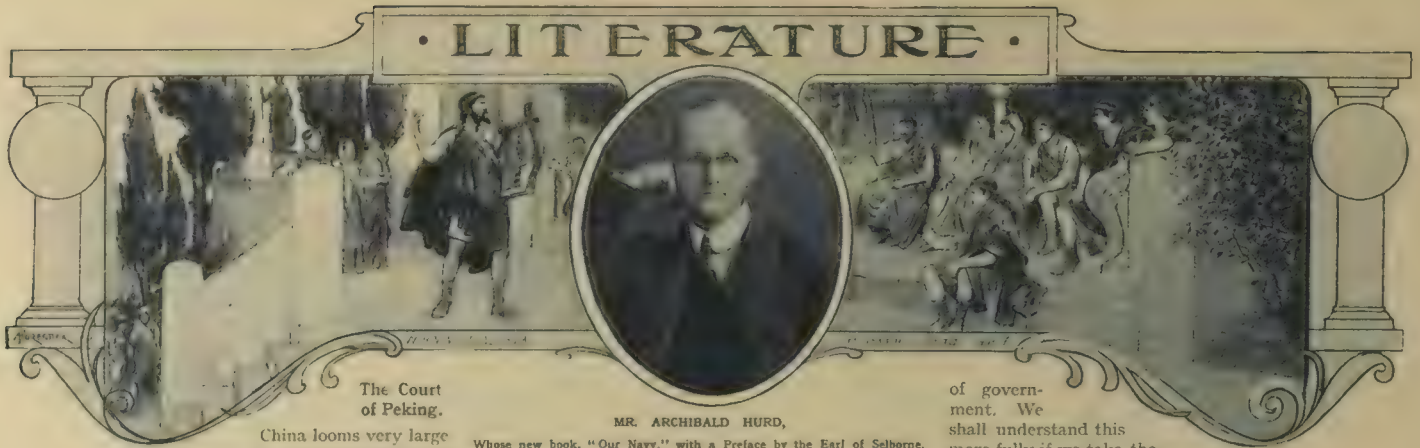
9. THE LIONS' HEADS, RICHLY ENLAIN WITH MULTI-COLOURED ENAMEL, FROM THE GOLD NECKLACE FOUND ROUND THE KING'S NECK.
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18. GOLD PLAQUES FROM THE KING'S ROBE.

19. A GOLD PLAQUE FROM THE FINE WOODEN CUP.
20. THE SPLENDID GOLDEN SCABBARD OF THE KING'S SWORD.

Our readers will recall that we were able to give in "The Illustrated London News" of January 3 illustrations of a magnificent specimen of ancient Greek jewelry in the form of a massive gold comb found in the tomb of a Scythian king, and of a remarkable quiver of wood discovered in the same place. We are now particularly glad to be able to give these further objects from the tomb. We may premise that all were found in one of those very rare things, an intact tomb of a Scythian chieftain, or king, dating apparently from the third or fourth century B.C., and situated on the steppe some twelve miles from Nikitinsk, in Southern Russia. We quote the following from the article we printed at the time:—"The remains of the king occupied the centre of a big chamber and were surrounded by various objects and weapons in bronze and iron. . . . By the king's side lay a big sword in a magnificent gold scabbard, with figures of lions, dragons, etc., worked upon it in relief. Round his neck was a heavy gold necklace ending in lions' heads richly inlaid with

multi-coloured enamel. Near his elbow lay another gold necklace, and his arms were encircled by numerous gold bracelets. On the right of the king stood five silver vases, some of which were covered with beautiful engravings presenting scenes of Greek indoor life and of mounted Scythians fighting wild animals. These figures are gilded, and attest the skill of some great artist. The king's robe was covered from head to foot with small golden plaques, presenting various designs: Scythians drinking and of the same lions, griffins, horses, deer, etc." With regard to the six illustrations of the silver vase with the gilded figures, we may repeat that the photographs given show, between them, every part of the vase, save a round and short handle (which was found intact) whose position is shown by a mark on the metal above the two jacks seen in Photograph 2, and a similar handle whose position is seen above the two lions in Photograph 5.

LITERATURE



The Court of Peking.

China looms very large in the popular imagination to-day. Things have been moving in a very rapid and confusing manner there. A great dynasty has been dethroned by a revolution of the most modern and European kind, to be followed by a reaction still more puzzling. Is the present phase likely to prove more enduring than the last, and is China going to settle down under the régime of Yuan Shi Kai, or are further changes and more troublous times in store for her? Most puzzling of all is the attitude of the Chinese. What are their desires, hopes, and aspirations? Are they satisfied with the present régime, and, if so, what

Whose new book, "Our Navy," with a Preface by the Earl of Selborne, has recently been published by Messrs. Warne in the Imperial Library.
Photograph by Russell.

by a handful of students educated abroad is to ignore the facts of history. The only means by which China can have quiet and good government is by a strong despotism, and in Yuan Shi Kai she has got one. This is, perhaps, not quite the view of others who have recently visited China, and were astounded at the remarkable intellectual activity of the country, the way European classics (including Dickens and Thackeray) were translated and devoured by the

of government. We shall understand this more fully if we take the trouble to read Mr. Reginald Fleming Johnston's erudite "Buddhist China," which Mr. John Murray has so seasonably published. This book, which abounds in beautiful illustrations and is written in limpid and delightful English, gives us a picture of the Chinese mind, and shows us how much must be accomplished before people thinking as they do—nobly and beautifully perhaps, but so differently from us—can be brought in tune with modern progress.

"Man's Miracle."

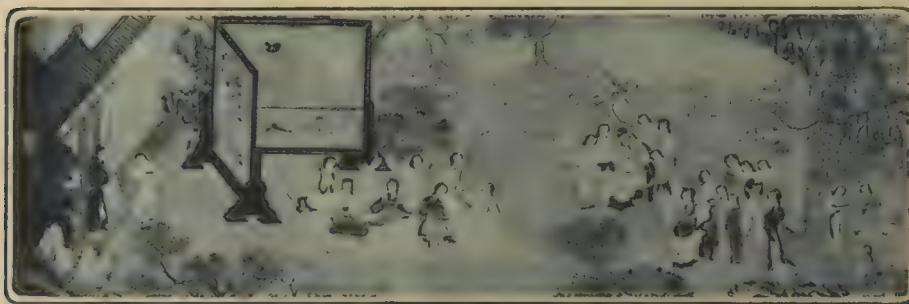
There is something intensely inspiring in the life-story of Helen Keller, who has been transformed by education from a blind and deaf mute into one of the most cultivated American women of her day. The story is told afresh, in a very engrossing manner, in "Man's Miracle" (Heinemann), translated from the French of M. Gérard Harry, with a foreword by Mme. Georgette Leblanc-Maeterlinck, the wife of



A MUMMIFIED EMPEROR OF CHINA: A MUMMY-STATUE AT T'JEN-T'AI SSU, BELIEVED TO BE THAT OF THE EMPEROR SHUN CHIH.

BY COURTESY OF DR. PERCEVAL YETIS.
Shun Chih was the first Emperor of the Manchu dynasty. His seventeen years' reign ended in 1661, but it is doubtful whether he then died or entered a priesthood.

From "Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking."



CHINA TEA FOR AN EMPEROR OF CHINA: PREPARING HIS MAJESTY'S TEA IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

From "Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking" (from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth Century). By E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland. Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.



CHINESE COURT LIFE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY: LADIES OF THE COURT IN THE GARDENS OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

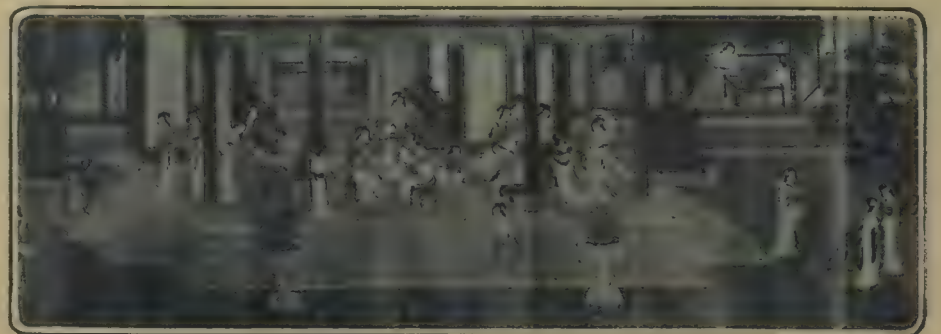
These three scenes from old Chinese Court life are from paintings by Chiu Ying (a fifteenth-century artist), now in the British Museum.

From "Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking."

has become of the revolutionaries? Those who take a real interest in the fate of China will derive much enlightenment from two works which have just appeared. The first emanates from two men who have acquired fame for their profound knowledge of Chinese affairs, Mr. E. Backhouse and Mr. J. O. P. Bland, whose "Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking" has been opportunely published by Mr. William Heinemann. These authors are already favourably known by their remarkable work on "China Under the Empress-Dowager," a book which revealed an intimate knowledge of the life of the Chinese Court and of the intrigues of the Forbidden City, so carefully shrouded from European eyes. A perusal of their latest book, which gives us a history of the lives of the rulers of China from 1368—and is, moreover, enriched by numerous excellent illustrations—will help us to understand that mysterious country, in which the individual appears to have been so much more important than ideas, or what we call public opinion. As we read these vividly written pages, we must feel that in China at least the law of progress does not obtain. There we are face to face with a nation which has not materially changed for centuries, and railways, telegraphs, and telephones have had but little influence on the national character. To imagine that so quiescent a nation could have suddenly been converted to modern European ideas

people, and the open-mindedness and absence of prejudice of those in authority. In China the spirit is undoubtedly moving on the waters, and the people are awakening from their torpor; but European political ideas are still foreign to them, and many years will yet have to elapse before they will become converts, if ever, to the Western doctrines

the famous Belgian author, and herself famous as an actress. M. Harry, while giving the facts of Helen Keller's mental development, and of similar cases in Europe, is largely concerned with the philosophical questions that arise out of their experiences, as to the nature and limitations of the human spirit. His treatment of these questions is wonderfully stimulating. The illustrations include photographs of Helen Keller with Mme. Maeterlinck, but not a portrait of Helen's devoted teacher, Mrs. Macy, formerly Miss Anna Sullivan.

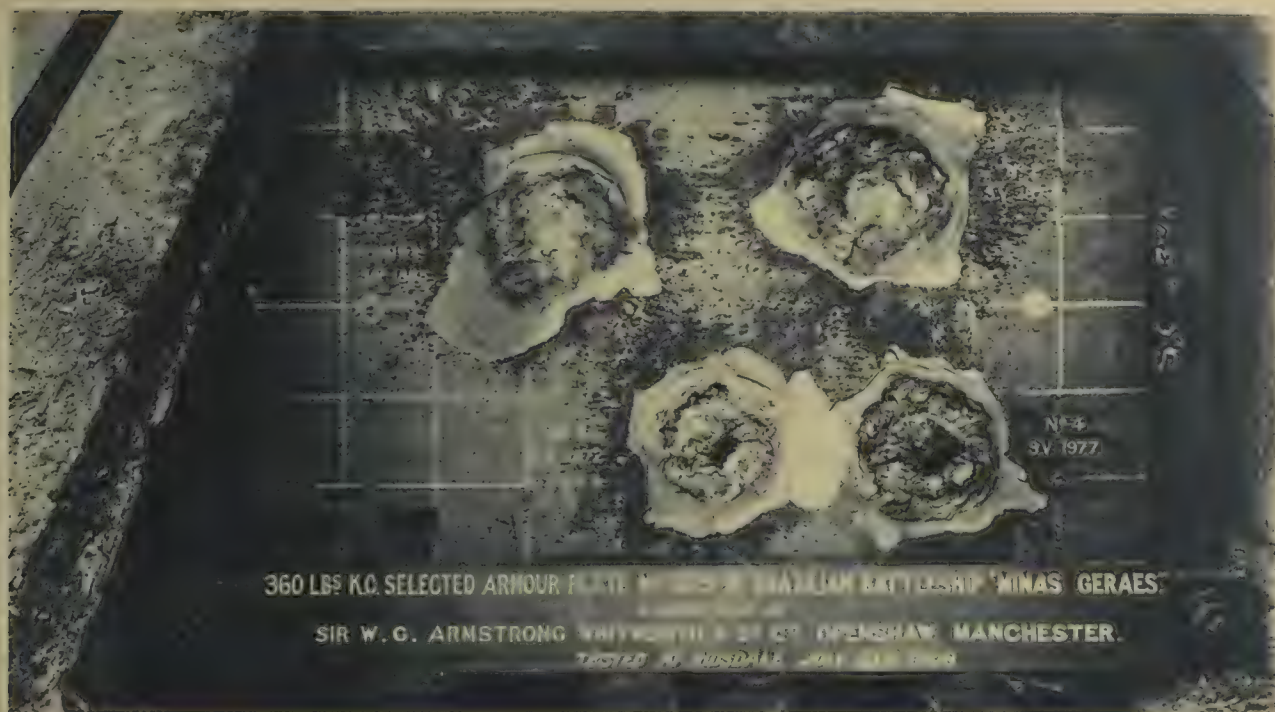


CHINESE COURT LIFE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY: LADIES OF THE PALACE—FROM A CONTEMPORARY PAINTING.

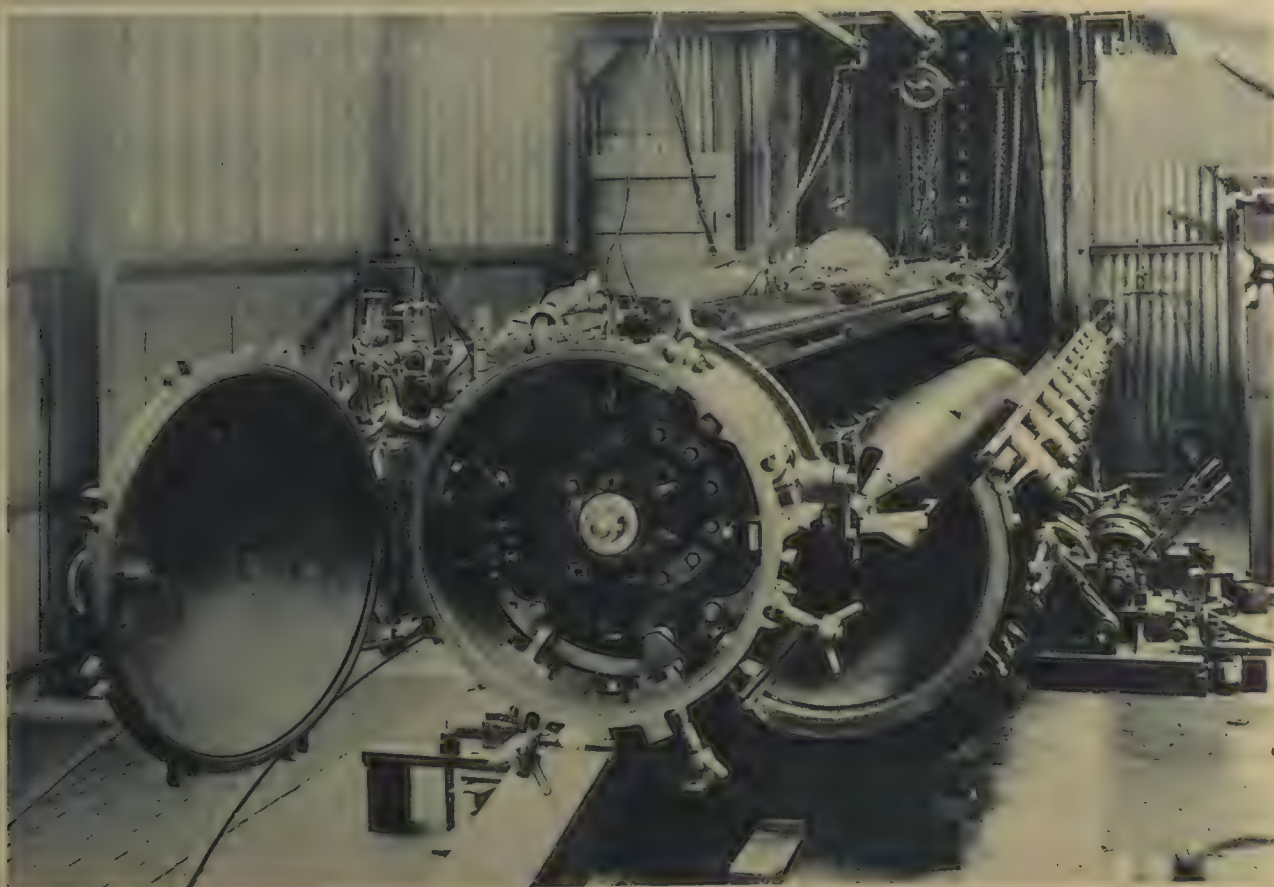
From "Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking."

HITS BY A NAVAL GUN; AND A SIDE-LOADING TORPEDO-TUBE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH AND CO., AND J. B. GOOLD; REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH AND CO.



FOUR HITS: THE MARKS MADE ON ARMOUR-PLATE BY 380-LB. PROJECTILES FIRED BY A 9½ MARK X. NAVAL GUN.



OF OBVIOUS VALUE IN CRAFT OF SUCH LIMITED SIZE AS SUBMARINES: A SIDE-LOADING TORPEDO-TUBE.

The first of these two photographs shows a test of selected armour-plate by means of a 9½ Mark X. naval gun firing shots of the A.P. type weighing 380 lb. each. The second photograph shows a torpedo-tube whose side opens for the insertion of the

torpedo. The value of such a device on craft (particularly submarines) of limited size is obvious. The ordinary torpedo-tube, it seems superfluous to say, is loaded from the end, and so calls for considerable space.

THE INSTANT OF IMPACT OF A SHELL ON A SHIP'S ARMOUR: THE CAMERA'S FIRST RECORD OF THE KIND.

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. E. GOWD; BY COURTESY OF JOHN, ANDREWS, WHITEWORTH, AND CO.



WHITE-HOT, HIGHLY INCANDESCENT PARTICLES OF STEEL-DUST AND TAKEN AS A 9"2-INCH SHELL

This really remarkable photograph, which it is believed is the first of its kind, would be of great interest at any time, but is especially so now, when naval questions are to such an extraordinary extent the topic of the day. The British 9.2 Naval Gun Mark VII. VC. has a weight of 25 tons; a total length of 214 inches; a length in calibres of 42.08; a muzzle-velocity (1. second) of 2397; and a muzzle-energy (foot tons) of 14,500. Like all the British 9.2's, it fires a projectile weighing 45 lb. The Mark VII. has a weight of 28 tons; a total length of 147.25 inches; a length in calibres of 42.6; a muzzle-velocity (1. second) of 2800; and a muzzle-energy (foot tons) of 20,685. The Elswick has a weight of 28 tons; a total length in calibres of 42.6; a muzzle-velocity (1. second) of 2800; and a muzzle-energy (foot tons) of 20,685. The Vickers has a weight of 27.75 tons; a total length of 47.5 inches; a length in calibres of 42; a muzzle-velocity

FRAGMENTS SCATTERED IN ALL DIRECTIONS: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH STRUCK AN ARMOUR-PLATE.

(1. second) of 3110; and a muzzle-energy (foot tons) of 25,485. The Coventry Ord. has a weight of 28 tons; a total length of 47.5 inches; a length in calibres of 42; a muzzle-velocity (1. second) of 2899; and a muzzle-energy (foot tons) of 20,720. For the sake of comparison it may be added that the British 10.2's has a weight of 32 tons; a length in calibres of 45; a muzzle-velocity (1. second) of 2600; and fires a projectile weighing 200 lb. The 15-inch Vickers has a weight of 96 tons; a total length of 69.2 inches; a length in calibres of 45; a muzzle-velocity of 2700; a muzzle-energy of 84,500; and fires a 1500 lb. projectile. The 15-inch Mark II. has a weight of 96 tons; total length, 69.2 inches; length in calibres, 45; muzzle-velocity, 2800; muzzle-energy, 84,500. It fires a 1500 lb. projectile. The 15-inch may be abandoned here for the 15.

THE WORK OF GREAT ETCHERS: ALBANY E. HOWARTH.

REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF MESSRS. DOWDSEWELLS, LTD., OF 160, NEW BOND STREET, W.



A BUILDING WHICH ILLUSTRATES MUCH OF THE EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE:
WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL—THE INTERIOR.

Winchester Cathedral illustrates much of the development of English architecture, and stands, it seems superfluous to say, in a city which was successively British, Roman, and Saxon, and was also the capital of Wessex, the seat of early English Parliaments, and the place of residence and coronation of early

English Kings. It is set either on the site of, or a little to the south of, that Saxon Cathedral which was completed in 980, and hallowed to St. Swithun, the relics of whom were kept in it, and to St. Peter and St. Paul. The present Cathedral was begun by Bishop Walkelin in the eleventh century.

MILLIONS OF BEAUTIFUL HEADS OF HAIR!

All Grown by Two Minutes' Daily "Harlene Hair-Drill."

GRAND FREE OFFER OF EVERYTHING NEEDED FOR BANISHING BALDNESS AND GROWING LUXURIANT, HEALTHY HAIR.

In the whole long history of toilet-methods there has never been anything approaching the success of "Harlene Hair-Drill."

The leaders of Society, stage favourites, West-End Clubmen, all practise it every day, and know how well they are repaid, as do millions of men, women and children, members of the great middle class. These yield to none in refinement, culture, and good looks.

GREAT HAIR-GROWING SUCCESS OF "HARLENE."

Why is "Harlene Hair-Drill" so popular?

It succeeds in banishing Scurf, in removing Irritation of the Scalp, in curing Baldness, in growing glossy, luxuriant hair upon the head of everyone who uses it.

"Hair-Drill" will make your hair beautiful and luxuriant, too.

THE SEASON FOR HAIR-DRILL.

Just now is the very season for "Hair-Drill." The bitterness of winter is very trying to the hair, which needs now, more than at any other period of the year, careful attention if it is to be unimpaired, to say nothing of being improved.

It must be remembered that the hair is one of the most sensitive and delicate portions of the human frame, and that if it is neglected at any time, particularly the present, it will lose its gloss and colour and commence to fall out. But (and you can prove this free to-day) your hair will benefit by the stimulating, health-giving influence of "Hair-Drill," just as plants and flowers do under the mingled showers and sunshine of spring.

GIVE YOUR HAIR THESE TWO HEALTH NECESSITIES.

"Harlene Hair-Drill" gives to weak hair the two things it most requires—food and nourishment.

It nourishes the hair from the roots upwards, it stimulates the growth, it dissolves scurf from the scalp, it causes irritation to cease.

"Harlene Hair-Drill" has grown—and is growing—millions of beautiful heads of hair.

Whenever you see a child whose hair is specially long and glossy, depend upon it "Harlene Hair-Drill" is practised.

Whenever you see a lady famous for the beauty and massed luxuriance of her hair, depend upon it she regularly "drills" her hair with Edwards' "Harlene" according to the secret rules of "Hair-Drill."

Mr. Edwards offers to-day as a Free Gift these secret rules, with everything required for carrying them out.

The man whose hair is free from the slightest trace of baldness and faded colour practises "Harlene Hair-Drill" for two minutes every day.

"HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" CURES ALL HAIR-AILMENTS.

Amongst the forms of Hair-Poverty quickly and permanently cured by "Harlene Hair-Drill" are:

- Total Baldness (even of years' standing).
- Partial or Patchy Baldness.



It is calculated that millions of beautiful heads of hair have been "grown" by "Harlene Hair-Drill," which is practised for two minutes, twice by men, women, and children, from Kings and Queens down to the humblest of their subjects. Write to-day for a Free Gift Outfit for banishing Baldness and Hair Trouble, using the form printed below.

- Thinning of Hair over the temples.
- Hair which falls out.
- Hair which splits at the ends.
- Dull, dead-looking, lustre-lacking Hair.
- Dry, brittle Hair.
- Greasy, inelastic Hair.
- Deposits of Scurf and Dandruff.
- Discoloured Hair.
- Irritation of the Scalp.

This great toilet method, by its nourishing and cleansing properties, makes and keeps the hair bright and glossy, in all its former stamina, health, luxuriance, and beauty.

And not the least valuable point is that these results are obtainable for only two minutes at it each day.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT GIFT OPPORTUNITY.

Fill up the form printed below, and send it, with 3d. in stamps to pay the return postage, to the Edwards' Harlene Company, 104, High Holborn, London, W.C. You place yourself under no obligation in doing so, and

THE FREE OUTFIT COMPRISES:

1. A trial bottle of "Harlene," a clear non-greasy liquid, delicately perfumed, pleasant in use and permanent in effect. "Harlene" makes hair grow full of vitality and vigour.

2. A packet of "Cremex" Home Shampoo Powder, which dissolves scurf, banishes all irritation of the scalp, and prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."

3. The "Hair-Drill" Manual, containing the rules which have made Mr. Edwards' name a household word. It will show you how, by practising this wonderful method only two minutes daily, you can grow a crop of hair so luxuriantly abundant that your appearance is immensely improved and many years taken off your apparent age.

The cultivation or maintenance of a healthy head of hair is a worthy ambition for man, woman, and child. So much depends upon it in all spheres of activity.

No matter how beautiful and abundant your hair is now, it will not remain so if neglected.

Men and women whose lives are embittered by premature age in appearance—through hair-poverty—should adopt "Hair-Drill." No case is too bad for it to work a transformation in your appearance, for Mr. Edwards has proved, in a series of exhaustive experiments, that hair can be grown at any age.

"Harlene," in 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. bottles, and "Cremex" in 1s. packets of seven powders (single powders, 1d.), are obtainable of all chemists and stores; or direct post free, on remittance. Foreign postage extra. Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed.

A "HAIR-DRILL" OUTFIT FREE

Simply fill in the space below with your name and address, and send it to EDWARDS' HARLENE COMPANY, 104, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., and enclose 3d. stamps to pay postage and packing to any part of the world. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

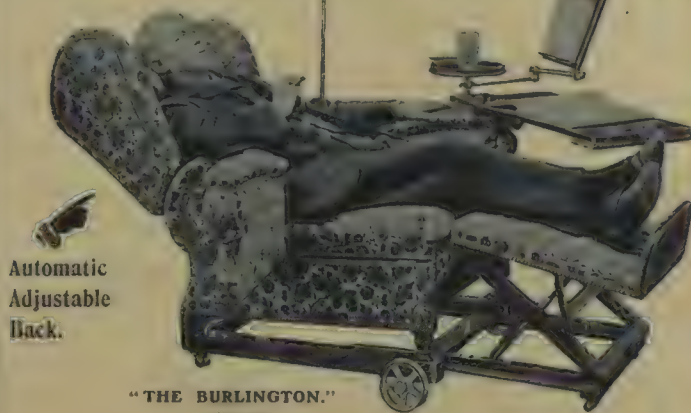
NAME

ADDRESS

I.L.N., 14-2-14.

FOOT'S

ADJUSTABLE CHAIR-COUCH.



"THE BURLINGTON."
(Patented).

Simply press a button and the back declines or automatically rises to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button and the back is locked.

The sides open outwards, affording easy access and exit.

The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations, and can be used as a footstool. When not in use it slides under the seat.

The Front Table, Electric Light attachment, Reading Desk and Side Table are adjustable and removable.

The only chair that combines these conveniences, or is so easily adjusted.

The Upholstery is exceptionally soft and deep, with spring elastic edges, and supports the entire body in the highest degree of luxurious comfort.

Would not one of these chairs add considerably to the enjoyment of your relaxation and rest?

CATALOGUE C7 OF ADJUSTABLE CHAIRS FREE.

171 NEW BOND STREET
LONDON W

Your Hair needs Care

Feed it, Nourish it, Preserve it,
Help it to grow by the regular use of

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Don't trifle with new and untried remedies, but use this preparation which has stood the Test of Time: 120 years.

Use it for your own and your children's hair and you will find it nourishes, enriches, and restores it more effectually than any other preparation.



Prepared in a Golden Colour for Fair or Grey Hair.

Sold in 3/6, 7/6, and 12/6 sizes by Stores, Chemists, Hair-dressers, & ROWLAND'S, 67 HATTON GARDEN LONDON.

Cold Blights the Fairest Flowers,

AND BLOSSOMS FADE BEFORE IT.

THE cold winds, damp or frosty weather, are subversive of personal comfort and attraction to Ladies in causing a unbecomingly roughness and redness of the complexion and skin, and with it, the hair, to become tender and chapped. As a preventive and a relief in all such cases

Rowland's Kalydor



will prove peculiarly grateful. It allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, cures and heals all irritation, chaps, cutaneous eruptions, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and a delicacy and softness to the neck, hands, and arms.

Sold in Two Sizes, 4/6 and 2/3, by Chemists and Stores.

Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

ART NOTES.

CRASHAW wished to find in the "not impossible she" that would command his heart—

A cheek where grows
More than a morning rose,
Which to no box his being owes.

He did not foresee the day when a painted face would stir the stylists, and green hair look almost natural in Chelsea. Crashaw is blamed for an over-abundant artifice, but he never dreamed of an age whose lovers would cut pink curls from the necks of their adored ones; and Pope, though he lived at a time which was in many aspects fabulously ornamental, would have paused before writing the "Rape of the Lock" if he had been admitted to a modern Three Arts' Ball.

Both Crashaw and Pope fall back on Nature for their images; they set their palette according to her hues, however extravagantly they flourish their brushes. Crashaw goes to the rose for the suggestion of still rosier reds; but if he had walked the other day past one of London's fashionable shop windows he would have been discomforted to find his whole scale of comparisons thrown over. The window was filled with artificial roses—artificial beyond the wildest artifice of the seventeenth century. Pink petals were provided with a violet centre; a blossom of violent mustard-colour had a heart of brown; and an orange heart went with petals of raw scarlet. A label, placed where it might encourage doubtful dancels, bore the words, "Nuances futuristes."

While even Crashaw, the most conceitful of poets, becomes a plain-going naturalist in the light of that shop-window, it is not surprising that paintings at the Baille Gallery seem to have grown at a bound somewhat middle-aged.

Wynford Dewhurst carried a label proudly enough. In a world whose notions of Impressionism were hazy, he could pass as the first of English Impressionists. Having discovered Monet in early days, he went on to the discovery of himself, and, before his countrymen were aware of the one or the other, had laid the foundation-stone of a school. It is still without its pediment. And while we are watching to see if the walls prosper, Mr. Wynford Dewhurst's

It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Dewhurst's achievement, taken as it stands, lacks the interest belonging to work of historic consequence. Judged merely as a painter, apart from his efforts as a pioneer, he is without the qualities that made Monet a master for all time, and for him. His landscapes, however, have charm, for he long ago learned the admirable habits of the French. "Sunrise, La Creuse" was painted between 4.30 a.m. and 7.30 a.m.—those invaluable hours during which Corot watched the world opening out before the sun in great explosions of illumination and revelation: "Boum!"—"Baf!"—"Bam!" as he expressed them.

Of Corot, by the way, there is at least one good example in the collection of Foreign Pictures at the Tooth Gallery in Bond Street, and at least one more in a similar exhibition at McLean's Gallery in the Haymarket. Lhermitte also is found in both collections; other painters well represented in the Haymarket are Cazin and Fantin Latour, while in Bond Street good examples of Harpignies and Israels are, as usual, shown. Mr. James McBey, known hitherto as an etcher, shows his first, but most accomplished, water-colours at Obach and Colnaghi's; and at the Carfax Gallery, Mr. Elliot Seabrooke again exhibits charming English and Italian landscapes. E. M.



HELD TO PROTEST AGAINST THE SO-CALLED REIGN OF TERROR IN PORTUGAL: THE MEETING AT THE WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL.

Mr. Philip Morrell, M.P., presided at the meeting held on Feb. 6 at the Westminister Palace Hotel to urge a general amnesty to all political prisoners in Portugal. On the chairman's right sat Adeline Duchess of Bedford, whose letters to the "Times" and "Daily Mail" describing what she saw in Portuguese prisons, made such a sensation last year. Next to her was Mr. Philip Gibbs, who recently visited Portugal for the "Daily Chronicle," and whose articles have been republished as a pamphlet by Messrs. L. Upcott Gull. He describes the Portuguese Government as "a devilish tyranny" and a "reign of terror." Among those present was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who is seen in the photograph behind Mr. Philip Gibbs. On his left is Miss E. M. Tension.—[Photograph by G.N.]

Mr. Wynford Dewhurst's younger brothers begin to jump over them in all directions. Leap-frog is no word for the antics that are scattering the bricks of his quite reasonably planned little palace of art.

ing information on London hospitals, the Mental Deficiency Act, and the English Martyrs. For the rest, the volume maintains its accustomed character and usefulness.

"Clubs" for 1914 (its twenty-second year), edited by Mr. E. C. Austen Leigh, is a useful little work of reference for clubmen, and all who have dealings with clubs. It contains a list of over 4000 clubs frequented by the English in all parts of the world. Among them are over 1500 golf clubs.

In the new edition of "The Catholic Directory" for 1914 (Burns and Oates) several pages have been added containing fresh material, including information on London hospitals, the Mental Deficiency Act, and the English Martyrs. For the rest, the volume maintains its accustomed character and usefulness.



Health, Strength & Beauty

can only be preserved up to old age by a rational mode of life, suitable nourishment, and plenty of exercise in fresh air. A great deal depends upon the nourishment. "The full blessing of health cannot be obtained

by means of

medicine and miracles, but only by proper food which invigorates the body and rejuvenates it daily." These are the words of a well-known German Doctor and Professor. To absolutely ensure physical fitness, you must take

Biomalz (Biomalt)

the well-known nutrient.

It is a palatable, inexpensive Tonic Food of proved value, highly appreciated all the world over. It strengthens the body wonderfully. Limp, flabby features disappear, the colour of the face becomes fresher and healthier, the complexion clearer. In the case of persons who have become anæmic, pale, and thin through malnutrition, the appetite improves to a gratifying degree.

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THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the stamp of Public approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

There is no simpler, safer or more agreeable aperient which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF
Biliousness, Sick Headache,
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in Diet—Eating or
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Poison.



Feverish
Cold with
High Tem-
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Quick Pulse, and
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you could wish as a Simple
and Natural Health-giving Agent.

IT CAN BE SAFELY USED EVERY DAY EVEN BY INVALIDS AND CHILDREN. THE BEST OF ALL HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES AT ALL TIMES.

Gentle and safe in its action, it does not cause griping or weakness. Always keep it in the house or in your travelling bag in readiness for emergencies.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

MONTE CARLO.

COLD, bitter cold, with all the incidents relating thereto, has served to people the Riviera with an unusual number of guests, without including holiday-makers who come to pay homage to Prince Carnival and his royal spouse, joining in the revels for which Nice is justly famous. Monte Carlo, however, is the hub of the Riviera. Though the size of the Principality does not offer the same scope for pageants and processions as the broad Avenue de la Gare and the Place Masséna at Nice, and lacks the dimensions of the Promenade des Anglais, the advantages offered by the matchless terraces and gardens of Monte Carlo are keenly appreciated by those who respond to the call of the South. Monaco and Monte Carlo have the full benefit of the sun. All cold winds are shut out by the Alpine hills, which protect the Principality from northerly as well as easterly winds; and the accompanying photograph, taken a fortnight ago, is an exact sun-picture of the ante-luncheon promenade along the terrace fronting the sea. It is like the private grounds of some cosmopolitan club, where those who may not have met for years come face to face after long absence. Since the Transatlantic steamers have made Monaco a port of call, Monte Carlo for the Anglo-Indian is as accessible from Naples and Genoa as from Marseilles, and brings him in quicker touch with those he may not have seen for ages.

It is hardly possible to credit that such an agreeable change of climate can be found within such a short distance as that which divides Marseilles from Monte Carlo, where even at this time of the year the overcoat is a superfluous garment until after sunset. The comfortable seats in gardens and on terraces are all occupied before and after lunch. Walking here and there, grave statesmen, politicians, men of wealth and renown may be found taking the constitutional "footing" enjoined by medical authorities

at the foreign spas they have frequented during their respective summer vacations; for the thermal establishment situated at the end of the terrace dispenses water from almost every Continental spring of repute. The patronage bestowed on the baths from a therapeutic point of view is a proof that the general public appreciated the innovation, which enabled an invalid to enjoy the warm climate in the depth of winter and follow the same treatment as that from which he derived benefit at a spa in

craft in a harbour at one time under suspicion with underwriters. Every variety of amusement and entertainment is provided. Everything is quite up-to-date, from the golf-course at Mont Agel to the Tango-teas—as great an attraction to people along the Riviera as to good folks in London and Paris.

The opera season, which began with "Parsifal," brought all the fervent admirers of Wagner down to Monte Carlo, and they cordially endorsed

the verdict of the critics favoured with a private view of the scenery by Visconti and the *mise-en-scène* when the widow of the composer induced the management to postpone for a year the production of the *magnum opus*. M. Gunsbourg, the impresario of the operatic season, has earned his spurs by the excellent selection made of the troupe supporting him, and with the new operas he contemplates producing he cannot fail to win further laurels. One cannot speak of music without alluding to the ever-increasing success of those classic concerts which are one of the features of the Monte Carlo season under the guidance of M. Jehin. A number of those who patronise the Louis Ganne concerts in the hall adjoining the "Salles Privées" have congratulated the maestro on the reception of the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He was the composer of "Père La Victoire," which threatened to become the hymn of General Boulanger, and of the "Marche Lorraine," another popular piece performed by his excellent band. Prince Carnival is

coming, and in his cortège will be found all kinds of sports pertaining to the Riviera, save and except those only to be found 'mid frost and snow. We take our pleasures less chilled in the South, and can enjoy ourselves on the broad terrace of Monte Carlo looking out over the blue sea to Cap Martin or Bordighera, or ride up the mountain to the links at Mont Agel, to see the snow-clad hills of Corsica to the south and to the north the white-capped Alps, feeling that the warm sun and blue sea add to the joy of living.



MORE THAN EVER A RENDEZVOUS FOR OLD FRIENDS SINCE THE TRANSATLANTIC BOATS MADE MONACO A PORT OF CALL: THE FASHIONABLE THROG ON THE TERRACE AT MONTE CARLO.

some more northerly clime during his autumn holiday. Surroundings are extremely tempting in the South, for the pump-room is part and parcel of the western terrace, and the water-drinker can imbibe his matutinal draught looking out over the azure sea and watching the throng of promenaders along the terrace. The season is in full swing along the shores of the Mediterranean. Preparations are being made for berthing the many yachts which avail themselves of the recent facilities offered for pleasure-



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WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.

Ordinarily the one word

"Pears"

Matchless for the Complexion.

expresses in the fullest meaning the perfection of toilet soap production. This fact is borne out in many ways, and notably in the testimony which during its history of 125 years, men and women of fame and authority—Doctors, Analysts and others—have given to it. Occasionally we praise PEARS ourselves, but the opinions here given will show that when we do indulge in the luxury

Our Word is amply supported by the highest independent authority.

The Ideal of Perfection.

Safe for the Tenderest Skin.

Selection from a countless number of Testimonials:—

Sir Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S.,

late President of the Royal College of Surgeons and Professor of Dermatology, wrote:—

"PEARS' SOAP is calculated to preserve the skin in health and maintain its tone and complexion."

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late Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, wrote:—

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"I find it remarkably good—prepared from pure materials, combined in the proper proportions. It may be safely used upon the skin of the tenderest infant."

PEARS IS SOLD IN ONE QUALITY AND FOUR STYLES, viz:—

The Popular Unscented Tablet } **6d.**
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The same soap beautifully Scented } **1/- & 1/6**
and Larger Tablets

A large Tablet, fully Scented } **2/6**
with Otto of Roses

* Pears' Soap incorporated with Glycerine [known as Pears' Transparent Glycerine Soap] 2/- per box containing 3 Tablets.

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HARRY RAY
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Matinees at 2 on
Wednesdays &
Saturdays.

Nightly at 8.



Algy: "I say, Inspector,
which is the way to the
Stage-door of the
Shaftesbury?"

ONE of a series of Cartoons appearing, with many illustrations of the Actors and Actresses, in the Shaftesbury Brochure: "Pearls of Great Price" (64 pages—being all about "The Pearl Girl" Musical Comedy), which will be sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom on receipt of Two 1d. Stamps. Please address envelopes Mr. BOND, Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.

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A HIGH GRADE BRITISH-MADE
COCOA WITH AN EXQUISITELY
DELICATE FLAVOUR
FROM THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN
CADBURY, BOURNVILLE



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Because of the hope that the sauce will be mistaken for the original **LEA & PERRINS**—every detail of label and bottle being imitated as closely as the law permits.

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TO HOLYHEAD
TO DUBLIN
TO WICKLOW
TO WATERFORD
TO LIMERICK
TO CORN
TO SLIGO

PREDOMINATES

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated May 12, 1913) of COLONEL GEORGE BRAMSTON ARCHER-HOUBLON, of Hallingbury Place, Bishops Stortford, and Welford Park, Berks, who died



Photo, Sport and General.

THE HEIR-APPARENT AS A HUNTING MAN: THE PRINCE OF WALES AT A MEET OF THE BICESTER AT CHARNDON COMMON.

It is some time since an Heir to the Throne has been seen in the hunting field, and much interest has been aroused by the Prince of Wales's appearance with the Bicester and South Oxfordshire packs. Our photograph was taken at a recent meet of the Bicester at Charndon Common, Buckinghamshire. Princess Mary is also a keen rider to hounds.

on Nov. 9, is proved by Lady Alice Frances Archer-Houblon, widow, and Captain Henry Lindsay Archer-Houblon and John Newton Archer-Houblon, sons, the value of the unsettled property being, £57,904. The testator gives his leasehold premises, 42, Lowndes Street, furniture, plate, pictures, etc., and the use of the family diamonds, to his wife; and portions of £10,000 are to be made up for each of his six younger children. The residue goes to his son Henry Lindsay Archer-Houblon.

The will (dated May 21, 1908) of SIR GEORGE ORBY WOMBWELL, BT., of Newburgh Priory, Yorks, and 20,

Wilton Crescent, Belgrave Square, who died on Oct. 16, is proved by Dame Julia S. A. Wombwell, widow, the Earl of Jersey, and the Hon. Ed. R. C. Villiers, the value of the estate being £395,431. The testator gives £1000 and his town house and effects to his wife; and £200 each to Lord Jersey and the Hon. E. R. C. Villiers. All his real estate he settles on his wife for life with remainder to his grandson Victor Malcolm Menzies and his heirs male, he taking the name and arms of Wombwell; and many articles, including the saddle, bridle, pistols, and holsters belonging to John Lord Belasyse of Worlaby and by tradition used by Oliver Cromwell, are to devolve as heirlooms therewith. The personal property goes to his wife for life, with remainder to his daughters, the Countess of Dartrey, Mabel Caroline Hohler, and Cecilia Clementina Menzies.

The will of MR. PHILIP EDWARD TILLARD, of The Holme, Godmanchester, banker, who died on Nov. 10, is proved by the widow and Arthur Enfield Taylor and Walter Henry Bonham Carter, the value of the property being £49,107 3s. 1d. The testator gives 160 shares in Barclay and Co. to each of his children; copyhold property at Ely, Northampton, to his son Edward Rosslyn; £100 per annum to his daughter-in-law Aline Marguerita Jane during the life of Mrs. Tillard, and thereafter an annuity of £300; £100 each to the executors; and the residue in trust for his wife for life and then for his children.

The will (dated May 12, 1897) of MRS. MARIANNE COSTAR, of Woodlands, Redhill, who died on Dec. 7, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £125,659. The testatrix gives

£5000 each to the Reedham Orphanage, Guy's Hospital, and St. Thomas's Hospital; £2000 each to the London Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, Great Northern Central Hospital, Metropolitan Free Hospital, King's College Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, University College Hospital, Westminster Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, West London Hospital, and the Reigate and

Redhill Hospital; £12,000 to Emma Buck, if acting as her companion; £8000 to Frances Agnes Maude; £5000 to Elizabeth Norton; other legacies, and the residue to John Maude.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. David Johnson, The Poplars, Colwyn Bay	£136,184
Mr. Edward Trounson, The Square, Redruth, Cornwall	£106,877
Mr. Edward James Reeves, Cromwell Road, Hove, and Queen's Road, Brighton	£65,291
Mr. Alexander Peters, Ryefield, Rochdale	£64,304
Mr. James Henry Reiss, 36, Cadogan Square	£51,236
Mr. John Llewellyn, The Hazeldans, Devizes	£38,617

All cricketers know the value of "John Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack" (Wisden; paper covers, 1s. 4d.; cloth, 2s. 4d., post-free), of which the 1914 edition, its fifty-first year, has now been issued. It is edited by Mr. Sydney



A POPULAR HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORT OF SOUTHERN FRANCE: ARCACHON—THE PLAGE.

Arcachon has a splendid plage of sand fronting the Bassin d'Arcachon, a large lagoon, or inlet, some thirty-five miles south-west of Bordeaux, and famous for its oysters. This part of the town is called *la ville d'été*. At the back of it, among pine-woods, is *la ville d'hiver*, a winter resort with many pleasant villas. The climate is both mild and bracing, and is good for chest complaints. Arcachon is on the Paris-Orleans Railway.

H. Pardon, and contains photographs of five cricketers who have distinguished themselves during the past year—the Hon. L. N. Tennyson, G. Gunn, A. E. Reif, M. W. Booth, and J. W. Hitch.



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SPECIAL VERY OLD. WHITE LABEL.
VERY OLD VATTED. RED CAPSULE.

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The "Allenburys" Glycerine and Black Currant Pastilles

The most robust feel the penetrating, chilling effects of cold, damp, raw air. Husky, rough voice and tickling of the throat may be prevented by the use of the "Allenburys" Glycerine and Black Currant Pastilles, which are palatable, efficient and harmless. Prepared from the purest glycerine and fresh fruit juice, their delicacy and elegance recommend them to all.

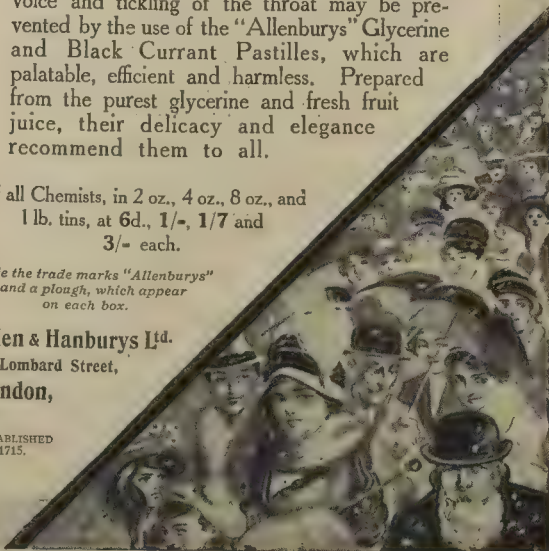
Of all Chemists, in 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., and 1 lb. tins, at 6d., 1/-, 1/7 and 3/- each.

Note the trade marks "Allenburys" and a plough, which appear on each box.

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Royal Vinolia Tooth Powder.



WHO can resist the smile which displays dainty white teeth? Such a smile is a delight to all who behold it. Dainty white teeth can only be maintained by the use of a dentifrice which possesses those stimulating, cleansing, and antiseptic qualities so essential to perfect dental hygiene. Such a dentifrice is Royal Vinolia Tooth Powder which whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums and prevents decay, and thus tends to a marked improvement not only in the teeth but also in the general health.

In Handsome Tins with Sifter-top, 7½d. & 1/-

When buying toilet preparations be sure to obtain Royal Vinolia. A full range of this delightful series is kept by every chemist.

VINOLIA COMPANY LIMITED, LONDON & PARIS.

LADIES' PAGE.

WE learn from Sir E. Cook's "Life" of Florence Nightingale that she was an excellent housekeeper. "She brought into play the methodical and critical habits which she had practised in larger spheres." She was a practical cook. "She had not served in the East with the great Sover in vain." There exists, it seems, a little book of hers in which every day the menu was set forth, and the next morning the mistress wrote any criticism that she felt disposed to make opposite to each item. Generally it was a word of kindly appreciation, but sometimes otherwise. Against "Stewed cutlets" was the comment "But why use the glue-pot?" and against "Minced veal" came "Meat hard; and remember, mincing makes hard meat harder." This Queen of Nurses often invited an overworked nurse to stay awhile with her to recruit, and would then write out special menus, and sometimes even a detailed recipe, for the invalid's dishes. Her father entered in his diary, "Florence's dinner perfect"; and when the German Crown Princess (our own Princess Royal) had gone down to lunch alone, after a long conference with Miss Nightingale in the room where illness chained her to a couch, the royal lady, on leaving, sent a message upstairs that "the luncheon was a work of art." This adds only another to many instances of the truth that women of great intellect and wide-reaching interests are also able to be the best of housekeepers. Miss Nightingale's real life-work was in politics: reform in Army administration, reform of the War Office, reform in the government of India, besides the reorganisation of hospitals everywhere and the training of nurses, occupied her daily. Yet she turned successfully from these large questions to home management. Once again, then, we see that brains and mental energy are, at any rate, no disqualification for domesticity. Really, the well-developed intelligence will do best in whatever it is turned upon, and it is lack of cultivated brain-power that is the chief cause of bad cookery and slovenly housekeeping.

Brilliant weather has brought out an unusually early crop of flowers—and spring millinery. Decidedly eccentric are many of the hats, and pretty and piquant too. Very tall and narrow shapes with yet taller trimmings are the leading idea, but there are also many natty little hats. Some are the shape of a man's "bowler"; others with a crown of the same order, but a more turned-about or curved brim, are made wholly in brocade or moiré ribbon, plaited in a wide plait, or drawn firmly over the shape, with visibly overlapping edges. Little oval or round shapes are seen in straw, or in satin, or in net, with the crowns surrounded by irregularly upstanding osprey, or with a growth of grasses, or sometimes with quilled moiré ribbon forming a sort of battlement all round the crown. As a finish, there very often is some very high trimming, narrow and startling. There are all sorts of high fancy quills; ostrich feathers tied in to the stem for three-quarters of the length, to make them project like a palm-tree at the



THE SPRING FASHION IN TAILOR-MADE.

A coat and skirt of fine black cloth trimmed with rows of stitching, with braided collar and cuffs in tan cloth and hat in black velvet with quills.

top; striped ribbons in gaudy colours arranged in a similar manner; ribbons, again, closely twisted together around a concealed wire, ending at some eight to twelve inches above the shape in a whorl of the ribbon looking like a half-unclosed gaudy flower. Then, again, there are both feathers and fancy ornaments of various kinds seen projecting from the sides of the hats at as near a right-angle as may be. The black tulle shapes, transparent or lined, that were made in numbers for the Riviera, are seen in London milliners' show-rooms now, but are still rather too fragile for our February climate, even in its this year's wonderful sucking-dove mood; but before long they will be very popular. Flowers in silk and satin are much used as trimmings, in clusters or wreaths, on simple little morning hats of the same materials, or of pedal straw.

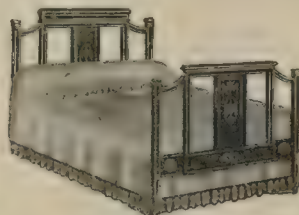
Messrs. Harrods (the address "London, S.W.") is all-sufficient for this well-known stores) have just issued their first catalogue of the new season's costume millinery, and a copy can be had free by post on application. It shows a number of useful straw and other early spring hats, and many of the new ideas are charmingly exploited. Harrods have a system of sending their millinery by post for selection, so country customers are able to choose as well as London residents; and it is worth while to send for the catalogue and particulars of this arrangement for shopping by post from their large and fine Stores.

A really pretty idea in dress that it has been decided by leading designers shall be further developed in the coming season is the high Medici collar or small ruff rising at the back of the neck, on evening and day gowns alike. It is, of course, impossible to display a pair of pretty shoulder-blades when such a collar is added to the dinner-gown, so that it is not everybody's fancy; but to the general aspect, it is usually becoming to put this frame of lace behind the head. For a dinner-dress, a wide-cut square décolletage in front passes into the Medici ruff of lace just behind the ears. For a day gown, cut down in a V-shape at the throat, a tulle ruffle, rather high behind and narrowing off into a mere frilling down either side of the V in front, is a dainty finish; and tulle is here in place rather than lace. Many varieties of collars are, however, to be offered for our choice; one is the very reverse of the uprising Medici, and explains itself by its name, the cope—you see at once in your mind's eye the rather hunched aspect of the lace collar, folded over and rising high at the extreme back of the neck in a rounded shape, and falling far down the shoulders. This was, of course, a new day-gown collar. On an evening dress, again, appeared a long narrow lace scarf; one end was arranged to edge a deep décolletage behind, and thence the lace hung, falling straight to the heels. The designer of this model described the lace as a "manteau de cour." The dress was in white satin, with a sash of Nattier-blue satin narrowly encircling a loosely defined waist, and then falling low down over the hips, and tied in a big bow in the very front of the skirt a little above the knee—it was certainly a charming way of showing off the beautiful old lace scarf. FILOMENA.

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NO LIQUEUR BUT FREEZOMINT GIVES SUCH A KEEN AND DELICIOUS SENSATION OF RELIEF AND RENEWED ENERGY INHERENT TO THE PURE AND DELICATE INGREDIENTS WITH WHICH IT IS COMPOUNDED



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Size 10 x 10 ins., 22 x 12 ins., 27 x 27 ins.
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Price 4/11 5/4 6/3 6/4 each.
Hand-embroidered Linen Sheets, 2 x 3½ yds.; Shamrock design, 25/-; Rose and Wheat design, 30/6; Shamrock and Fern design, 31/- each.

Irish Bed Linen.

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In our Banbridge Factory we make Sheetings and Pillow Linen from the very best Flax Yarns, and by selling direct to the public save all intermediate profits.

Strong, useful kinds for ordinary household use, as well as the finest that can be woven.

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MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT AND MILK IN POWDER FORM.

The wholesome properties of pure full-cream milk, and the choicest malted barley and wheat stand alone and unrivalled as the perfect nutrient. All these are concentrated in Horlick's Malted Milk. From Infancy to extreme Old Age—during the whole period of life—Horlick's is of equal value. It develops the Infant into a strong, healthy Child; gives the strength and stamina which is needed for the growth of a Champion Athlete; supplies the Student and Business-man with the necessary energy and vitality, preventing fatigue in sedentary occupations; and in the quiet days of Age the welcome glass of Horlick's recalls to memory the innumerable activities of life in which it has proved so useful. It also presents the lightest and fullest nutriment for the Invalid in a form which is well tolerated and always acceptable.

Horlick's Malted Milk is a delicious addition to all Menus, and is also the most valuable supplementary diet for all purposes.

Ready in a moment with Hot or Cold Water only. NO ADDED MILK OR COOKING REQUIRED. Served in Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes and Club Houses.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK LUNCH TABLETS, a delicious food, one portion to be dissolved in the amount which contains all the beneficial qualities of Horlick's in powder form.

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of the Theatre Ba-Ta-Clan, Paris, says:—
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if true it is due to Crème Tokalon."

**Keep your Skin Perfect
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WRINKLES AWAY.**

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will rub your wrinkles away because
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at the same time imparting a wonderful
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Powder is adherent after its use. Disap-
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from all appearance of shininess. Try it
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Facts about the Fuel Question.

So much has been said and written at random with regard to the future of our motor-fuel supply, that a paper such as was read before the Society of Arts last week, by Dr. Ormandy, is doubly welcome. In the first place, it is interesting to know what so acknowledged an authority has to say about the future. Of course, no prophet is infallible, and I take it that Dr. Ormandy is just as likely to underestimate the possibilities as anyone, and thus we must always keep in mind this fallibility when endeavouring to arrive at an independent estimate of what the future has in store. I shall revert later for a moment to this matter of the failure of the prophets. Secondly, it is as well that we should be in possession of the latest ascertained facts relating to this acute problem, which is

per annum. (The consumption in 1905 was about five million gallons.) As a matter of fact, we last year imported over a hundred millions of gallons of petroleum spirit, and the figures are trending upward all the time. To-day the requirements of the motor-omnibus services of London alone call for fifteen millions; and the taxi-cabs for almost a similar amount, while day by day the supersession of the old horsed conveyances is going on with almost inconceivable rapidity.

I am not going on to quote the whole of Dr. Ormandy's figures, interesting though they are. In the course of his lecture, he went on to show, as I have pointed out in this column on more than one occasion, that those who ask us to believe that benzol alone can pull us out of our difficulties are merely asking us to delude ourselves. Unless Dr.

Ormandy is entirely wrong with his figures relating to the production of coal-spirit—in which case he is open to instant correction—this spirit can help, but only to a comparatively limited extent. If it were the case that we had reached the maximum demand for motor-fuel, then it might be true that benzol could produce an excellent effect on the market; but taking into account the rate at which the demand for liquid fuel is rising, it would be foolish to assume relief from benzol. Where, then, are we to look for relief? Dr. Ormandy's reply is quite definite, and his reply is—Alcohol.

The Future of Alcohol. As, indeed, I pointed out when

last I touched upon this fuel question, supposing the Excise restrictions were removed to-morrow, it would still be years before alcohol alone could come into common use, since its employment necessitates specially designed engines. However, Dr. Ormandy, at the instance of the *Autocar*, has carried out a number of experiments which have satisfied him that a mixture of alcohol and benzol in equal proportions can be used in present-day motors without material alteration of the carburetter, and with no appreciable falling-off in the power-output. Indeed, there is but a small decrease in power when the mixture is in the proportion of two parts of alcohol to one of benzol. Now, supposing that by the removal of the Excise restrictions the field were



IN GUNPOWDER PLOT LAND: A 12-H.P. ROVER OUTSIDE A HISTORIC OLD COTTAGE AT LAPWORTH.

The cottage was formerly connected by a subterranean passage with Bushwood Hall and a house where the Gunpowder Plot conspirators used to meet. Robert Catesby, their leader, was a native of Lapworth, which is in Warwickshire.

opened for the production of alcohol in unlimited quantities, it would mean that at once the fuel question would be solved, assuming that Dr. Ormandy's experiments have not



ENTERED BY MR. CHARLES JARROTT FOR THE SWEDISH TRIALS:

A 14-H.P. FOUR-SEATER FOY STEELE CAR.

The Swedish Reliability Trials, which are held this month, form an exceedingly severe test, owing to the rough roads and the intense cold. The course is from Stockholm to Gothenberg and back.

of so vast an importance to all of us who have any direct connection with the great movement of automobilism, and these facts are amply set forth in the paper to which I am referring.

In opening his address, Dr. Ormandy referred to a lecture he gave at the R.A.C. ten years ago, and recalled that at that time petrol could be purchased retail for under a shilling per gallon! Shortly after the delivery of this address, Lord Montagu—and here we come to the fallibility of the prophet—ventured to calculate that the requirements of this country for motor-fuel might in time reach the enormous (!) figure of twenty millions of gallons

per annum. (The consumption in 1905 was about five million gallons.) As a matter of fact, we last year imported over a hundred millions of gallons of petroleum spirit, and the figures are trending upward all the time. To-day the requirements of the motor-omnibus services of London alone call for fifteen millions; and the taxi-cabs for almost a similar amount, while day by day the supersession of the old horsed conveyances is going on with almost inconceivable rapidity.



A CAR OF QUALITY: A 38-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER LANCHESTER LIMOUSINE-DE-LUXE.

misled him. Of course, I do not mean that we should immediately be in a position to snap our fingers at petrol, and those who control its production, because it would of

(Continued overleaf.)

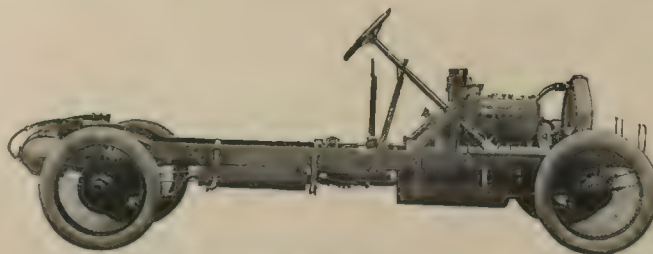
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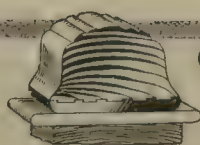
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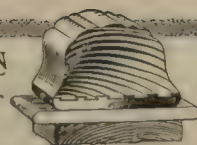
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Continued.
necessity be a long time before the sources of alcohol-production could be opened out sufficiently to make an impression. The point that emerges is, however, that if a mixture of alcohol and benzol, or any of the benzines, can be used in existing engines, at once there disappears the difficulty, which is almost insuperable, of passing over from a type of engine of which millions are in use to a modification thereof. In any case, I regard Dr. Ormandy's lecture as one of the most hopeful contributions to the discussion of the fuel-supply question.

What "C.A.V." Stands For.

A week ago I was privileged to be the guest of the staff of Messrs. C. A. Vandervell and Co. at their annual dinner, and to listen to certain figures relating to the growth of the firm during the past decade. I can well remember, in the days when I was a keen motor-cyclist, that I wanted a new accumulator, and, proceeding to purchase this, I was offered one of Vandervell's. I had never heard of the make, and in reply to my inquiry, the would-be seller told me that it was made by a little firm which had only just started in business, but that they were making a battery that was as good as the best I bought it, and never regretted the purchase. As the chairman of the gathering I have referred to, Mr. Arthur Goodwin, recalled, at the time I bought that accumulator the whole staff of Vandervell's consisted of five workmen. That was about ten years ago, and now they employ fifteen hundred hands, and wherever the motor-car is known the "C.A.V." electric lighting set is a household word. It scarcely needs pointing the moral that nothing can succeed like this unless it has sterling merit behind it, nor is there any need for me to elaborate the point that the C.A.V. mark is one which does, in fact, carry with it the assurance of that merit. Virtually the pioneers of electric motor-car lighting, the Vandervell concern is certainly holding its end up very well indeed, if figures have any significance.

An Aviation Note.

At the Royal Aero Club the other day, Colonel Holden, the chairman, presented to Mr. R. H. Carr a cheque for £500. Mr. Carr

Hendon and Brooklands, alighting every 60 miles. In a short speech, Colonel Holden thanked the Michelin Tyre Company for all it has done for the promotion and encouragement of aviation, and Mr. Marc Wollit responded on behalf of the Michelin Company.

British Engines for Army Air-Craft.

The War Office, through the Royal Air-Craft Factory, have intimated to the Sunbeam Motor-Car Company, Ltd., of Wolverhampton, that they are purchasing the 150-h.p. eight-cylinder Sunbeam aviation engine which they have now had on test for several months. This is the first modern British aviation engine purchased by the Royal Air-Craft Factory. The Sunbeam Company are naturally very proud that an engine of their make should be so honoured, as it is well known that the tests are of an exceedingly severe nature.

Dearer Petrol.

It is confidently stated that before long we shall be paying two shillings a gallon for our petrol. I don't know what authority there is for the assertion, but I shall not be the least bit surprised to find that those who have given us this pleasing information are perfectly correct in their statement. After all, the price of any commodity is what it will fetch in open market, and if the Trusts ask us to pay two shillings per gallon, then we shall simply have to pay and look as cheerful as possible about it. By the way, what has become of the Petrol Substitutes Joint Committee, of which great things were expected not so very long ago? We don't seem to hear very much about it.

The Tourist Trophy Race.

The R.A.C. has now issued the final regulations which are to govern the race for the International Tourist Trophy, to be held in the Isle of Man in June next. There seems to be but one important departure from the text of the preliminary regulations, which is that, instead of the fuel-tank having to be constructed to carry fifty gallons, it may now be of any size. This has

(Continued overleaf)



BY THE FAMOUS ONE-CAR FIRM: A 15-20-H.P. STRAKER-SQUIRE CHASSIS.



EXTENSIONS AT THE AUSTIN MOTOR WORKS: THE ERECTING AND ASSEMBLING DEPARTMENT.

Extensions have recently been carried out at the Austin Motor Works, Northfield, Birmingham—a fact which, it goes without saying, indicates increasing business.

was the winner of the British Empire Michelin Cup No. 1, which he gained by flying on Nov. 6 last 300 miles, between

stead of the fuel-tank having to be constructed to carry fifty gallons, it may now be of any size. This has



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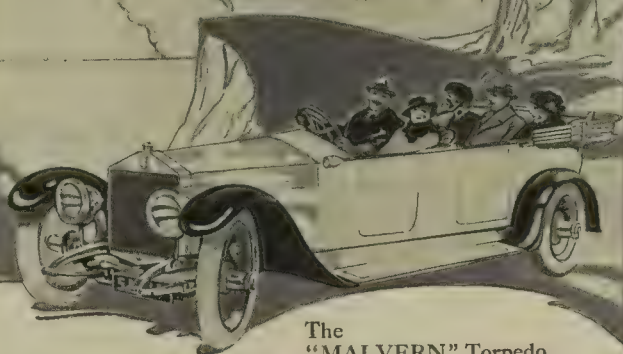
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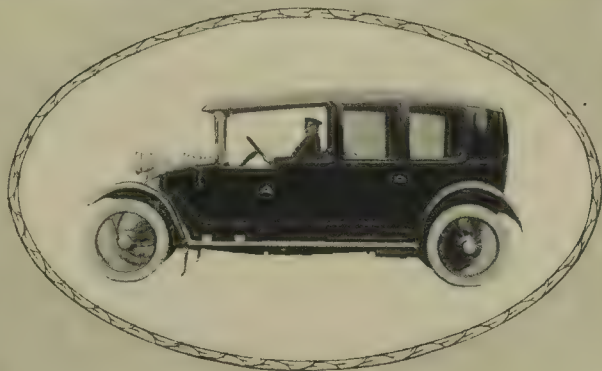
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Continued.] necessitated an alteration in the minimum weight of the cars, which has now been fixed at 2½ cwt., ready for the race and including driver and mechanic, but without fuel. The total permissible loss of weight during the race is fixed at 28 lb. Entries at ordinary fees (£100 per car) closed in December last, but entries at the enhanced fee of £200 per car can be made up to March 31.

Argyll Lorries. Two specimens of motor-lorries manufactured by the Argyll Company caused considerable interest at the Exhibition just held in Manchester. In common with other Argyll productions, the design was a clean one. The name Argyll is more prominently associated with the sleeve-valve engine which has made itself famous, and comparatively few of the visitors to the Manchester Exhibition realised that motor-lorries were being manufactured at the Argyll Works before a great many of the present suppliers came into existence. W. WHITTALL.

In the theatrical world "The Stage Year Book" (The Stage Offices; 1s. net) has long been known as a most useful book of reference. Its abundant illustrations make it a wonderful shillingsworth, and in the new 1914 edition they are better than ever, especially those in photogravure accompanying Mr. Austin Brereton's interesting article on "The Portraits of Shakespeare."

We have received from the *African World* copies of that journal's special publications for the Egypt season. These are "The *African World* Annual" and a special number entitled "Egypt and the Soudan." As usual, they are both full of interesting matter and are abundantly illustrated. The Annual, of course, covers the whole of Africa, and contains 336 pages. From the *African World* office also comes a useful little popular guide-book, called "Fascinating Egypt and the Soudan." It also is copiously illustrated.

Admirers of Miss Marie Tempest (and who that has seen her is not?) should not fail to become possessed of "The Marie Tempest Birthday-Book" (Stanley Paul, 1s. 6d. net), which contains a quotation for every day in the year from her parts in many memorable pieces, and a well-written introductory appreciation by Mr. Sidney Dark. Under the date of Miss Tempest's own birthday (July 15) appears a facsimile of her autograph. The quotation is very appropriate—"Everybody likes me." The book is illustrated by a number of charming portraits of the popular actress at different stages of her career. We may mention that these were reproduced in photogravure in this office, by the same process which produces each week the Photogravure Supplements of *The Illustrated London News* and the *Sketch*.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

T W GEARY (Bournemouth).—We are pleased to hear from you again, and hope to find the whole set acceptable.

H MAXWELL PRIDEAUX (Exeter).—We must spare the author's blushes, but there is all the promise of an original composer in his work, and we hope your estimate will be verified.

D W (Melbourne).—If you will look again you will see we gave the reply in our solution of No. 3622 to Black's defence of 1. B to Kt 2nd, by 2. B to B 5th, and Black cannot avoid mate by 3. P to Q 4th.

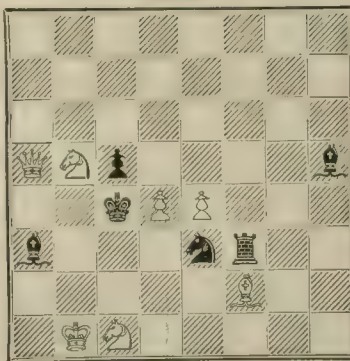
A M ORR (Greenville, Pa., U.S.A.).—If in No. 3611 White play as you propose, why cannot Black reply in answer to 2. R to Q 5th (ch), Kt to Q 4th, and where is the mate? We mean always mate is to be given against the very best defence in the stipulated number of moves.

M L PENCE (Lexington, U.S.A.).—You will be pleased to hear both your problems have commanded much favourable comment from many solvers and composers.

F SMART AND OTHERS.—There is no solution of Problem No. 3637 by way of 1. K to Q 4th.

RUDOLF L'HERMET.—Thanks for slips and additional problems.

PROBLEM No. 3639.—By W. A. CLARK
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3631 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3632 from J W Beatty (Toronto) and C E Charnaud (Winnipeg); of No. 3633 from Henry A Seller (Denver, Colo., U.S.A.), H Grasset Baldwin (Ottawa), and J W Beatty; of No. 3634 from R B Cooke (Madison, Wis., U.S.A.), and T R Reid (New York); of No. 3635 from H R T Ponce (Geneva), W Dittlof Jassens (Apeldoorn), L Schlu (Vienna), and J Verrall (Rudmell).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3637 received from H Maxwell Prideaux (Exeter), J Wilcock (Shrewsbury), L Schlu, R Worters (Canterbury), and G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham).

PROBLEM No. 3636, by A. M. SPARKE.—The author's solution 1. Q to K 8th is defeated by 1. B to Q 4th.

CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

Game played in the Leopold Trebitsch Tournament at the Vienna Chess Club, between Messrs. SPIELMANN and TARTAKOVER.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	18. R takes Kt	B to K 3rd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	19. P to K 4th	P to R 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	20. P to Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th
4. B to Kt 5th	P to K 4th	21. Q to Kt 3rd	P to Kt 4th
		22. R (R 2) to Q 2	B takes P
		23. R takes P	P to Kt 5th
		24. Kt to R 4th	

The Knight now starts an amusing Rank march with disastrous results for Black. The ending, notably the offer of the Queen on his 30th move, is cleverly played by the winner.

5. P to K 3rd	B to K 2nd	24. B takes P
6. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	25. Kt to Kt 6th
7. Q to B 2nd	P to K R 3rd	26. Kt to Q 7th
8. P to K R 4th		27. Kt to B 6 (ch)
		28. Q to K 5th
		29. Q to B 5th
		30. Q to K 5th
		31. R takes R
		32. Q to Q 4th
		33. R to Q 8th
		34. Q to Q 6th

Advantageous as the exchange

For those concerned in the world of music a useful book of reference is "The Musical Directory, Annual, and Almanack" (Rudall, Carte, and Co.; 3s. net). The new edition for 1914 is the sixty-second annual issue.

Sell's "World's Press" is far more than a work of reference, although in that capacity it is, as is well known, one of the best. Beyond that, however, it is a book of remarkable interest to all concerned in the work of the Press. In the new 1914 edition, for example, there are numerous attractive articles, among them (to mention only a few): "Fifty Years of Journalism: Some Personal Reminiscences," by Mr. J. M. Le Sage, Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*; "The Modern War-Correspondent: Some Criticisms and Some Revelations," by Miss M. E. Durham; and "The Peace Movement and the Press," by Dr. Alfred H. Fried.

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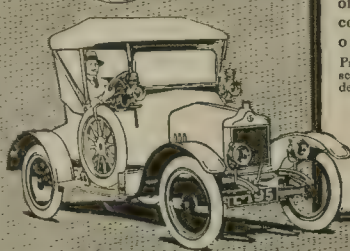
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VITTEL GRANDE SOURCE

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LADIES' SUPPLEMENT FOR FEBRUARY.



NOW A KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR: MME. SARAH BERNHARDT.

The first actress to receive the decoration of a Knight of the Legion of Honour was a foreigner, Mme. Adelina Patti. It has now been bestowed on Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, one of France's greatest actresses. She is the fifth dramatic artist to

receive this ribbon, the only other French actresses entitled to wear it at present being Mme. Bartet, of the Comédie Française, and Mme. Rose Caron, of the Opéra, while the total number of Lady Legionaries amounts to 109.

CONCERNING GARDENS

By MRS. C. W. EARLE,

Author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden."

SOME really fine open weather is most useful to gardeners in January, but this year we have had to do without it, though as I write, during these last days of January, improvement seems to have begun. The want of sun and light affects plants and flowers under glass. But, all the same, I have a good deal of variety in my little greenhouse besides the early spring bulbs. Two trees of camellias look well—one red and one pink. They certainly are the better for disbudding in the early autumn, but one does not always remember it. Judging by the Vincent Square shows, I think camellias are coming back into favour; which is good, where there is room. I have so little room, as I care so much about variety. The faithful arum is always with us, but Mr. Walter Wright, in his "Garden Week by Week" (a most excellent and useful book), speaks of a new kind which I must get, called "Richardia Godfrey," after a Devonshire gardener who introduced it. There seems to be no difficulty in having the Godfrey arum ("lily," I will not say, it is so misleading) in flower in January—in fact, the whole of the winter—with a warm greenhouse and plenty of water.

Just now I have my favourite *Echeveria retusa* in full flower. It was re-potted last spring, which makes the flowers rather larger. It lasts long in water, and is so pretty on the dinner-table. It stands out all the summer, and is no trouble. *E. serotina glauca* is also good, and *Cotyledon metallica* has the most lovely metallic shades on its leaves. There are several varieties of begonias, and on the roof is the handsome red variety of *Habrothamnus rubra*. A greenhouse evergreen Mexican shrub, it is planted in the ground and faithfully flowers early every year, and is one of the best of the Mexican flora.

To remind one that better times are coming, the faithful Niphetos rose has one good bloom. There are a good many pots of the yellow *Lachenalia*. It would be well worth while to get a greater variety of these South African bulbs; they are beautiful little plants of easy cultivation, and grow freely. They only want watering while the leaves are green, and then drying off entirely, like so many of the South African plants. The Hellebores (Lent lilies), dug up and plunged into big pots, are coming on well. A considerable number of begonias are in flower. They are easily increased and propagated by division; and their foliage is often their handsomest show.

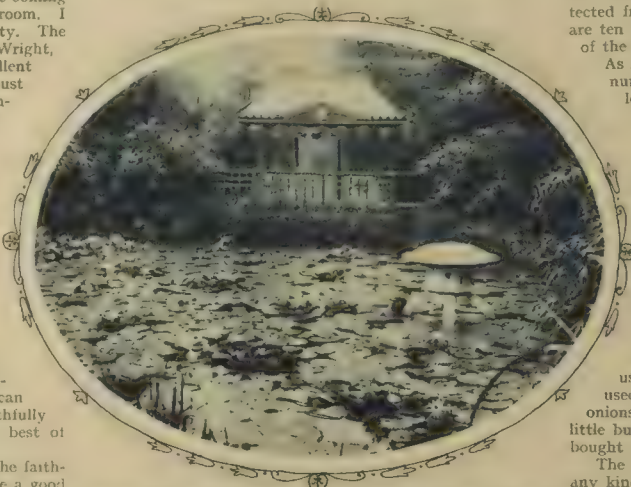
A large plant grown up a pole of pelargonium, "Prince of Orange," is like the poor, always with us. It does its best, but it does not smell so sweet in winter as when warmed by the spring sun. This is the same with that delicious little Cape plant *Diosma*, rightly so named from *dios* (divine) and *osme* (odour). There are a great number of varieties, I think. Mine is called "Gracilis"—by nurserymen, at any rate.

Certain perfumes are delightful to some and disagreeable to others. My soul hovers over the perfumes of plants as the souls of others hover over music. The French poet and novelist, Theophile Gautier, says of them: "There are perfumes which are fresh as the skin of a child, green as spring meadows, recalling the flush of sunrise and carrying with them the thoughts of innocence; others, like musk, amber, benzoin, spikenard, and incense, are superb, triumphant, mundane, provocative of coquetry, love, luxury, festivity, and splendour. Were they transplanted to the sphere of colours, they would represent gold and purple." This recalls the saying of the blind man when trying to understand red: he said it was like the sound of a trumpet!

This little *Diosma* bush has quite an insignificant small white lower, but, unlike the sweet verberna, it remains green and growing always; and the more it is gathered, by pinching back, the better it grows. We have several pots of the useful *Imanophyllum*, or *Clivia*. Two are already in bloom, and there is no more showy greenhouse plant at this time of year. They stand out of doors for two or three months in the summer, and I think this does them good and makes them stronger.

I believe that in large gardens they are kept under glass all the summer.

The weather has turned mild and soft; and though we have terrible days before us, still one feels the turn of the year, and it is a joy to walk about the garden and see the earth bursting with growth. The aconites are later than usual, but a day's sun will bring them out in quantities. Snowdrops, alas! I cannot do at all here: I buy them, they flower rather badly the first year, and then disappear and are not seen again.



KEEPING TROPICAL WATER-PLANTS WARM IN THE COLDEST WEATHER: THE HEATED ARTIFICIAL LAKE OF LIEGNITZ.

My garden has one oblong lawn long enough for tennis in the old days when the young were here. Lawns are a great difficulty on this soil: we have taken great pains with this one. Every January or February it is manured with this mixture: Four wheel-barrows of loam, one of lime, two of soot, well united. All the year round the poor garden boy spends many hours weeding it and the grass paths. It is the only way to have grass good.

For those who live in the country and have small places, or take real interest in the poor who have allot-

Owner, and Small Farmer. It is full of instruction for everyone, and especially young people, in any rank of life; in fact, it is a most useful publication. Besides gardening and farming, it deals with the healthy keeping of all kinds of live-stock, poultry, pigs, etc. It is published at 16-18, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Directly the frost went we sowed our eating peas and spinach; the ground had been well manured and prepared in the late autumn. We find no difficulty, if this is done, in growing the same crop year after year in the same situation, as it gets all the sun there is and is well protected from the north and east by a wall. This year we are ten days or a fortnight later than usual, on account of the weather. Broad beans are sown at the same time.

As I live a great deal at home, we require a great number of onions of all kinds. This year we have lost the kind called potato-onions, which are planted the shortest day in the year and taken up the longest. This year we shall try growing onions from the tiny sets, which are planted as you would plant shallots. They produce fine onions of the Ailsa Craig type in a much shorter space of time than is the case with those grown from seed. I find the small onions catalogued in Sutton's list as "pickling-onions" most useful, and they are thus described by him: "A small, silver-skinned variety, and the quickest-growing onion in cultivation. Seed sown in March or April will produce beautiful little onions from one to two inches in diameter early in the summer; or, if sown in July, the crop will be ready for use the same year. Delicate in flavour; much used for summer salads." We find these small onions most useful, and quite delicious braised in a little butter, at any time of year, and they are not to be bought at small greengrocers.

The moment the hot-bed is ready we sow the seeds of any kind of lettuce in boxes, and cut it when two inches high, like mustard and cress; and this can be done twice. This makes a salad not to be bought by anyone, and so the richest cannot have it without a garden, and the poorest who can afford a hot-bed may have it to rejoice all salad-lovers. In my lifetime the love of salad has immensely increased in England.

At this time of year, when vegetables are scarce, Jerusalem artichokes, slightly boiled and then put into the oven with some butter and baked till brown, are a nice change. So many people do not like them *au gratin* with a cheese sauce.

In my youth there was a rather terrible family dish—boiled salt beef one day, fried up in slices and put round cabbage and potatoes in the middle the next day.

Now, if the beef is omitted, the following, called "colcannon," makes a very good winter dish. Chop an equal quantity of boiled cabbage and potatoes, add two ounces of butter, pepper and salt in small quantities, fry them together; some onions or carrots, or both, may be added. Cabbages should always be boiled in two waters and the water skimmed, and take about an hour to cook.

I never realised till the other day that seeds, and especially slow-growing ones (annuals germinate quickly), are best kept in the dark till they germinate. Lichens, which clog the surface of the soil, do not grow in the dark.

At Kingston-on-Thames we have an intelligent seedsman who prepares and sells green peas, dried for cooking, called "marsh marrowfat." They are quite excellent, and can be made into a refined purée one day with the addition of some milk and cream, and a little spinach-juice to preserve the colour. And here is another recipe from Mrs. Pearse's new book, "The Kitchen-Garden and the Cook": Boiled dried peas.—Wash the peas, and soak them in water for twelve hours; then drain off the water and put them into boiling water, with a little salt, a little sugar, and a pinch of soda; keep the pan on the side of the fire, and simmer for two hours; drain them, and put them in a clean crockery saucepan, with two ounces of butter. Scatter some finely chopped parsley over them, and serve very hot. Non-vegetarians add pepper.



THE APPARATUS FOR KEEPING THE LIEGNITZ ARTIFICIAL LAKE WARM: THE SYSTEM OF HOT-WATER PIPING.

The growth of tropical plants such as the giant water-lilies *Victoria Regia* and *Victoria Cruziana* has always presented difficulties in the colder climates; therefore the ingenious method of retaining warmth in the water of artificial lakes or ponds which we illustrate is of interest. In the Park of Liegnitz the system is as follows: The bottom of the lake is covered with three layers of roofing-felt, which harden together and act as a non-conductor of heat, thereby enabling the water, which is heated by a series of hot-water pipes, to retain a comparatively high temperature.

ments, or, still better, small holdings, I can conscientiously, and with no sort of interest in the paper, recommend a penny weekly publication called the *Small Holder*, *Small*

holders, or, still better, small holdings, I can conscientiously, and with no sort of interest in the paper, recommend a penny weekly publication called the *Small Holder*, *Small*

A Dry-Point Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. John Ward, by Etienne.



The Hon. Mrs. John Ward.

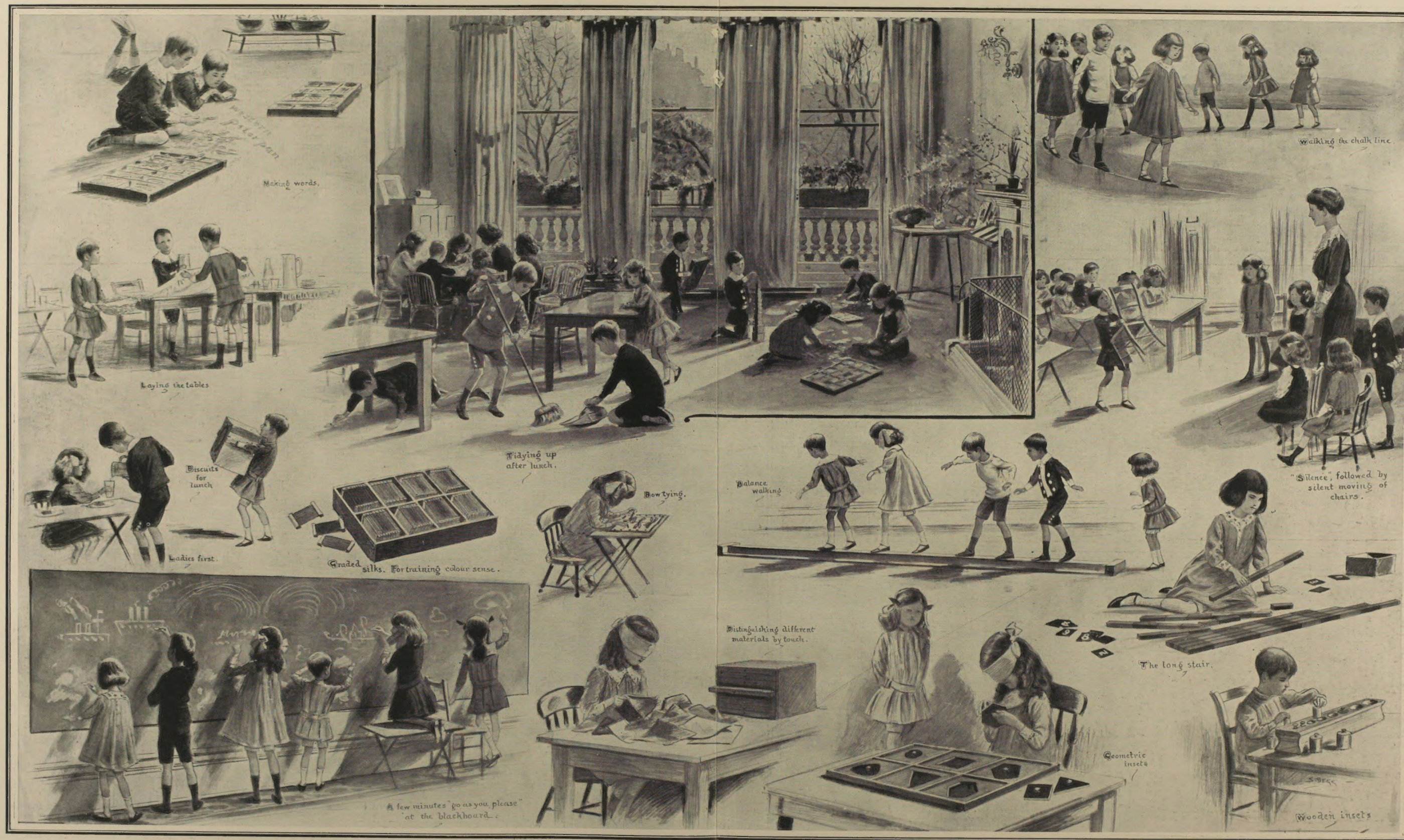
THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF THE LATE MR. WHITELAW REID (FORMERLY AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON)
AND WIFE OF THE BROTHER OF THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

This striking portrait of the Hon. Mrs. John Ward is perhaps one of the most beautiful of the dry-point etchings by the well-known French artist, Adrien Etienne, many of whose works have appeared from time to time in "The Illustrated London News." Our

readers will remember the great interest created by the marriage of the only daughter of one of the most popular of U.S. Ambassadors to the British Isles, to the eldest of Lord Dudley's four brothers, which took place on June 23, 1908, at the Chapel Royal.

THE MONTESSORI METHOD OF TEACHING THAT PROMISES TO REVOLUTIONISE WESTERN IDEAS OF EDUCATION.

SPECIALY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY S. BEGG.

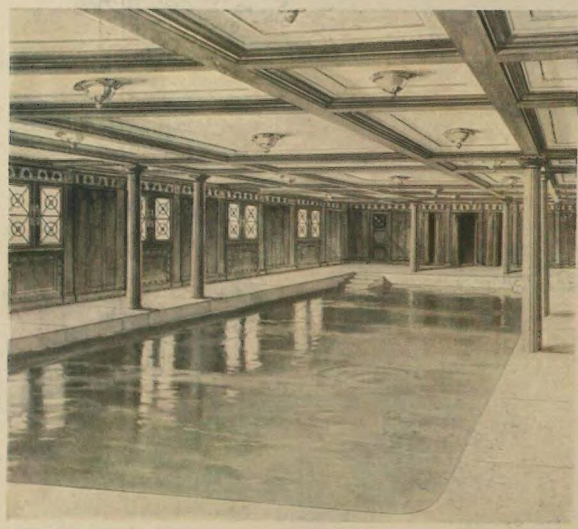
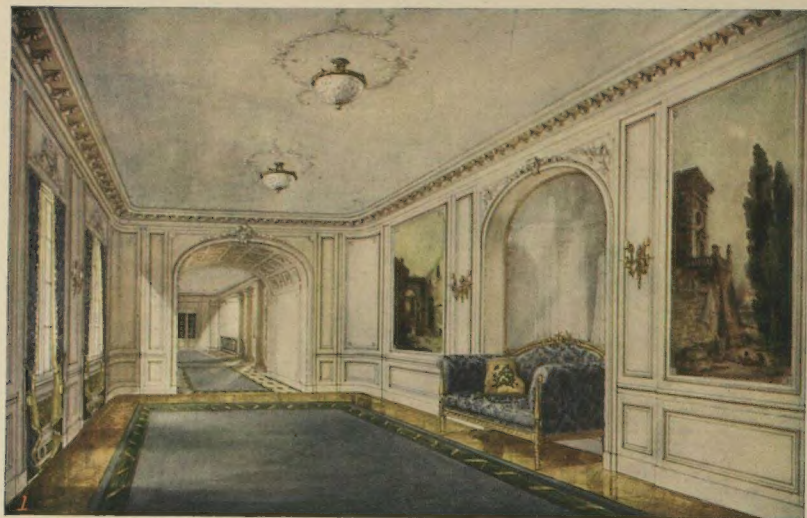


THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE MONTESSORI METHODS AT A LONDON SCHOOL: SENSE-TRAINING FOR VERY YOUNG CHILDREN.

The Montessori system for the teaching of little children, which has created so much interest in England and America during the last three years, promises to upset the old-fashioned and rather laborious method under which children are frequently taught to read and write. The main principles of this system may be summed up as follows: The liberty of the child to do as he pleases, as long as he does no harm to himself or others, so that he may acquire the power to think for himself; the training of the senses, especially that of touch; self-restraint, as exemplified by the game of silence; and, to a certain extent, muscular education by simple gymnastics and by training the use of the fingers in such exercises as the tying and untying of bows—frames of two pieces of cloth buttoned or tied together being employed for this purpose. We have not space here to describe in detail the system, which may be more clearly understood by the perusal of the article which appears on another page. Our Artist's drawings of the Montessori class at Miss Hillyard's school in Courtfield Gardens give a good idea of some of the more important features of this form of teaching children. He shows two pupils making words with the movable alphabet, which is employed after the child has learned the form of the letters by means of a sand-paper alphabet; the laying of the tables for lunch, and the waiting upon each

other—operations in which the tiny waiters and waitresses spill not a drop nor break a single plate or glass; children drawing or writing upon the blackboard, when every child may choose his own subject; a scene in the schoolroom with the Montessori pupils at their tasks—wherein it will be noticed that the little ones must do their own tidying-up; a box of tablets wound with coloured silks for training the colour sense; a pupil assiduously tying bows on a specially constructed frame; another child, blindfolded, learning to distinguish different materials such as silk, velvet, serge, from one another by the touch; walking the chalk line, an amusing part of the education of the muscles; the game of silence, where the pupils are taught to keep absolute silence for a few minutes, or to move the chairs without making a sound; tight-rope walking without danger, another form of muscular education; the learning of numbers by means of the "long stair"—a series of ten rods of various lengths, each being numbered; a blindfolded pupil developing the sense of touch with geometric insets; and, lastly, the training of the sense of dimension by means of a wooden frame fitted with cylinders of different height and diameter. Thus, in brief, are illustrated a few examples of the Montessori method of educating children through those things which specially interest them. (See Article on the Montessori System on Page 240.)

The Luxury of Britain's Largest Sea Palace: "Rooms" of the Cunard Liner "Aquitania."



1. A WRITING-ROOM FIT FOR A KING'S PALACE: A SALON ON THE "AQUITANIA."
3. RENDERED POSSIBLE BY THE STEADINESS OF THE 'FLOATING PALACE OF TO-DAY':
THE SWIMMING-BATH.

5. PAINTED CEILINGS AND SEPARATE TABLES: THE FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

The Cunard liner "Aquitania," which will take her place in the Liverpool-New York service in the early summer of this year, will not only be Britain's largest liner, but will also contain the most luxurious passenger accommodation that it is possible to conceive. It is to the women that the great increase of comforts and the development of the artistic decoration of the magnificent liners of the present day are due. The state rooms of the "Aquitania" will contain bedsteads, will be lighted with electric light, and will have hot

2. AS ELABORATE AS THE PALM COURTS OF OUR BIGGEST HOTELS: THE LOUNGE.

4. FOR "LES ÉLÉGANTES" WHILE ON THE ATLANTIC: THE FIRST-CLASS DRAWING-ROOM.

6. LIKE THE STAIRCASE OF A ROYAL PALACE ON LAND: THE MAIN STAIRWAY FOR THE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

and cold fresh water. A very large number of bedrooms will have private bath-rooms. There will be, besides the rooms which we illustrate above, a hall and galleries, a smoking-room, grill-room, garden lounge, open and covered promenades, gymnasium, library, and suites with private verandahs. The "Aquitania" has been designed in such a way that it may well be called a ship within a ship; in other words, there are two shells, the inner as well as the outer; while life-boats and motor life-boats will be provided for all on board.

WOMAN'S CULT OF THE DOG: No. XI.—THE SEALYHAM TERRIER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ADAMS, BOWEN, FALL, AND HEDGES.



PLUCKY TACKLERS OF THE BADGER UNDERGROUND: SEALYHAM CHAMPIONS, WINNERS AND WORKERS.

The Sealyham Terrier originated some seventy years ago in Pembrokeshire, when Captain Edwardes, of Sealyham, first formed an ideal. Of this ideal the first essential was the quintessence of gameness, dash, and pluck; and second came the breeding of the suitable dog to hold this invincible spirit in a quaint body peculiarly adapted for its serious business in life—tackling the badger underground. The fox-terrier, Dandie, bull-terrier, and Welsh cattle-dog were all laid under contribution for the undying gameness, short legs, and hard, thick coat united in the Sealyham, whose height at shoulder should be eight to twelve inches, and his weight 18 to 20 lb. Times have changed with the

Sealyham's prospects with wonderful quickness. He was first included at a Kennel Club Show in 1910 (classified as "non-sporting"!); in 1911 he was rightly placed among the sporting terriers, and had his first challenge certificate and an entry of 42; in 1912 this rose to 65; and last year to 132; while his present record entry stands at 184, attained at last year's Joint Terrier Show. It is interesting to note that one permanent link connects long-past and present, for whereas in 1843 the "Rebecca" rioters kindly postponed their rioting for a day because Captain Edwardes wished to go a-hunting with his Sealyhams, the "gate" is still influenced by the Sealyham—at dog-shows!

THE WOMAN'S PROGRESS.

BY ELLA HEPWORTH DIXON.

WE have been obsessed, during the present decade, with the question of the Child, so that it is small wonder that an educational revolutionary such as Mme. Montessori—a revolutionary who is always on the side of the angels—should have sprung into wide prominence and—in new countries, such as America—into an almost unquestioning popularity. So convinced is the modern world of the unreasonableness of our present system of teaching, both for babies and adolescents, that it is not impossible that this Italian woman of genius, who started life as a doctor of medicine, may change the whole system of Western education.

It is obvious that ninety-nine children out of a hundred look upon "lessons" with abhorrence, for the reason that knowledge is not made attractive to them, and that they do not understand a quarter of what they learn by rote. Mme. Montessori would have the child discover the wonders of the universe of its own accord, carefully helped by a mechanical didactic apparatus. Nor must it be compelled, coerced, or punished. School must be a Wonderland in which the child walks gingerly, inquiring at every turn, or working out its own hypothesis. Clearly, the infant mind should expand naturally under such a system; it is yet to see if it can be applied to youths and girls of older years. Already there are more than half-a-dozen Montessori classes in full working order in England, and this in spite of the fact that the teachers must go to Rome and obtain a Montessori Diploma before they can set to work to propagate this new theory. In America, which Mme. Montessori is now visiting, her amazing and magnetic personality has triumphed all along the line. Education is a fetish in the United States, and already Rhode Island has adopted her system in its State Normal School, and there are sixty Montessori qualified teachers at work with special classes. I fancy that Tom Tulliver, who was convinced that the Latin tongue had been invented specially to torment him, and had no conception that a Roman people ever existed or spoke that defunct language, would have evolved differently if he had been tackled, in his early years, by an educationist of the calibre of this remarkable Italian woman.

The French nation is more prone to distribute honours to its celebrated women than we are. In spite of her fame and her incalculable services, Florence Nightingale did not receive the Order of Merit until she was nearly ninety, and could hardly, seeing that she had been bedridden for thirty years, appreciate her country's belated reward. Luckier in health, Sarah Bernhardt receives the Cross of the Legion of Honour

while she is still vigorous enough to draw large audiences and to display her amazing talent in all the great cities of the world. A woman of widely differing talents and accomplishments, Miss Edith Williams, also receives the Ribbon of the Legion of Honour from the French Government. As a girl she went to Paris, and was the first woman *agrégée* in France, a distinction equivalent to a Fellowship at the English Universities, after which achievement she set out on an ambitious and successful career in the training of teachers in France. Liking the French—principally for their "intellectual honesty," which makes social intercourse and conversation so much more alive than with us—she remained to pass her working life either in Paris or at the Normal Colleges at Sèvres and at Fontenay-aux-Roses. Twenty years ago she founded, in the Rue de la Sorbonne, the International Guild by which she will be remembered. This flourishing institution is officially recognised

husbands, makes the present highly educated French girl want to set out on a career of her own.

Indeed, the modern young woman, whether French or English, appears, at any rate in contemporary fiction, as little afraid of life as of death. In Miss Rachel Hayward's vivacious "Letters from La-Bas," we have the usual adventurous, wayward, and audacious heroine, but the interest of the book lies in a new background to the Young Person's individuality, for Lille and the industrial North, as well as that foggy and grim city Lyons, are new in English fiction, and are obviously studied

on the spot. We must not take the escapades of the autobiographer too seriously, for clearly she has too much "uncommon sense" to throw over, for good, her solid and wealthy English fiancé, and to elope, at large, with an anonymous Russian picked up in the gallery of a London music-hall. We must regard this proceeding as symbolic of that thirst for adventure which is understood to accompany the "artistic temperament," and feel

sure the lady will finally settle down to domesticity in Grosvenor Square and Perthshire.

Another successful novel, Miss G. B. Sterne's "Pantomime," has an equally discontented and divagating heroine, and, moreover, it attempts the synthetic method in presenting the human comedy. Wealthy but humdrum Jewish circles in London are humorously depicted, and bear the impress of first-hand knowledge; and if the students of "Michael Forrest's Academy of Historic Art" do not appear to the reader as delightful and as lighthearted as the author intends, they only share the fate of most literary presentments of Bohemia—not even excepting those of Henri Murger. The spirit of youth and adventure is not easily written down in black-and-white, and one fancies that they might best be interpreted by music, rather than by the more exact and realistic arts.

Meantime, in the world of real adventure and achievement we have to chronicle Miss Alice Werner's appearance as lecturer at King's College on the four African languages which she has mastered during her two years' stay in the eastern portion of that continent. A Fellow of Newnham, she has instructed many Government officials in Zulu and kindred tongues, and seems to be as *bien vu* among native chieftains and tribes as was the lamented Mary Kingsley.

In the joyous white world of winter sports the women-folk have been holding their own. At Villars, Miss Henderson won the E. F. Benson English Skating Cup; and in the "Roberts of Kandahar Ski Race," Miss Lewis and Miss Sugden competed, the former young lady being among the first ten competitors.



RECIPIENT OF THE RIBBON OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR: MISS EDITH WILLIAMS, PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AT THE ECOLE NORMALE AT FONTENAY-AUX-ROSES, NEAR PARIS.

Photograph by Illuz. Bureau.



A GREAT REFORMER WHO MAY RADICALLY CHANGE THE METHODS OF WESTERN EDUCATION: DR. MARIA MONTESSORI, ORIGINATOR OF THE SYSTEM WHICH BEARS HER NAME, WITH SOME OF HER PUPILS.

Dr. Maria Montessori, whose name is now so familiar to all who are interested in the education of children, was the only child of Italian parents. Though a girl of great personal beauty, she decided to adopt a profession, and was the first woman to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Rome, afterwards becoming assistant doctor in the psychiatric clinic of Rome, and attaining a lucrative practice. Her attention was then drawn to the miserable condition of the feeble-minded children in Italy, and she decided to give up her medical career in order to try to better their treatment. In this she met with marked success, and she then turned her attention to the development of an educational system for the teaching of the normal child. This system, which promises to revolutionise all the Western methods of education, is fully described elsewhere in this Issue.

both by our Board of Education and by the Sorbonne, and to it come not only women students from Girton and Somerville, but Oxford and Cambridge men-graduates as well as those from Harvard and Yale. But the French predominate, particularly the women-folk, for the growing cost of living, the paucity of dowries, and consequently of



MISS ALICE WERNER: LECTURER AT KING'S COLLEGE ON FOUR AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

Photograph by Russell.



BAVARIA'S FIRST WOMAN PROFESSOR: DR. MARIANN PLEHN, THE WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITY UPON THE BIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF FISH.